

GILL'S SCHOOL SERIES.

THE
OXFORD & CAMBRIDGE
GEOGRAPHY :

EXPRESSLY COMPILED FOR MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS AND PUPILS
PREPARING FOR THE

Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.



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PREFACE.

THOSE Educationists who have been practically engaged in the instruction of children, know how prone the youthful mind is to generalise, and how it naturally disregards special facts and details. The object therefore of a *Class Book*, on any subject, should be to supply the materials the Teacher requires in endeavouring to impart a sound knowledge of the broad outlines, or framework, of that subject on which both he, in *class teaching*, and the pupil, in *future reading*, may build up a more general and complete knowledge. This, then, is the aim of the present Geography. It by no means pretends to be a complete course of geographic knowledge, but to be an exact and useful summary of those outlines which form the basis of such knowledge.

The *skeleton facts* that are given in *numbered paragraphs* and *larger type*, are intended to be committed to memory at home, and said the following day to the teacher in school, whilst the words of greater importance are printed in black letters. The *descriptive matter* connected with those facts that fall within the limits of so small a work are printed in *smaller type* and un-numbered paragraphs. These, of course, should be carefully read by the pupil, but it is not intended that they should be committed to memory and repeated *verbatim*. *Appropriate divisions* of the matter suitable for lessons are made and numbered, so that the teacher is saved the trouble of marking the book, and the child has no excuse for not learning the exact quantity required—the age and capacity of the child, however, should be duly considered, and more or less given as found necessary. The teacher should take each section to be learnt at home as the basis of an *oral lesson* in class, in which both a wall-map and black-board should be used for illustration.

The *principle of arrangement* is similar to that found in the Author's more elementary Works, which have received so much praise and are so widely used; indeed it is mainly at the request of several *Teachers of Middle Class Schools*, who have desired an extension and modification of those works, to suit their more especial wants, that this book has been compiled.

Special prominence is first given to the Geography of the British Isles, since the work is written for British children, and then to that of the Continent; hence the facts relating to those parts are printed in bolder type, whilst the detailed geography of the different countries is given in smaller type, and may or may not be learnt as the teacher deems desirable. The Author has taken particular care to provide all that is necessary for the pupils who are being prepared for the *Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations*, as the title of the book indicates, and as most Middle Class Schools now compete in these examinations, it is hoped that the scope of the work will supply their wants.

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INTRODUCTION.

Each Lesson in this Book contains the Outlines only of a Descriptive Lesson, which the Teacher should give before the Pupil is required to commit them to memory.

THE EARTH'S SHAPE.

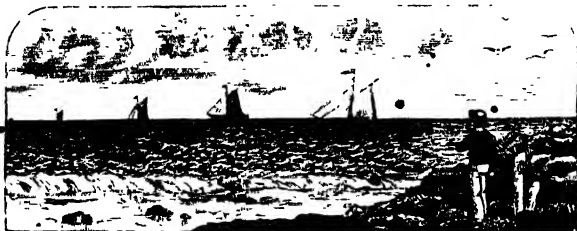
1. Geography¹ is the science which describes the Surface of the Earth.

2. The Earth, on which we live, is a round Planet,² like a ball, which revolves around the Sun.

There are also many other Planets besides the Earth, which revolve around the Sun, and receive both their light and heat from him. They are divided into two kinds—*Primary* and *Secondary*.

Primary Planets revolve around the Sun, like the *Earth*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, &c.

Secondary Planets are the Moons of the *Primary* ones, around which they revolve.



3. The exact shape of the Earth is an **Oblate Spheroid**,³ or a sphere flattened at both ends like an orange.

¹ (Greek) *Ge*—the earth; and *Grapho*—I write.

² (Greek) *Planētēs*—a wanderer.

³ (Greek) *Sphaira*—a sphere; and *Eidos*—form.

1
Contd

There are many ways of proving that the World is round.

1. People are constantly travelling around it.
2. When a ship leaves the shore, the hull first vanishes from view, and, afterwards, its masts, because the bend of the Earth first hides the hull from sight. If the Earth were flat, the hull, being the boldest part of the ship, would be the last to disappear.
3. The shadow thrown on the Moon by the Earth during an eclipse of the Moon is always circular, therefore the Earth, which throws the shadow, must be round.

THE EARTH'S MOTIONS.

2

1. The Earth has *two motions*, **Daily** and **Annual**.¹
2. It *turns around* once every twenty-four hours, on an imaginary line called its **Axis**.

London moves at the rate of nearly *eleven miles* a minute, through the daily motions of the Earth; and Quito, on the Equator, more than *seventeen miles* a minute.

3. The Axis passes through the centre of the Earth, and its imaginary *ends* are called **Poles**.

4. There are **two Poles**, the *north* and *south*.

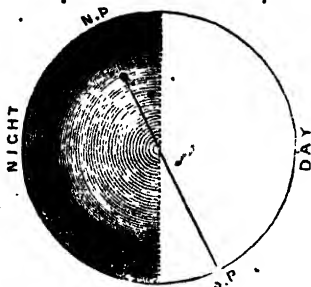
When we look towards the north, on a fine starlight night, we see a constellation of stars called the "**Great Bear**," also well known as *Charles's Wain*, or the *Plough*; and if we watch these stars for some time, we shall observe that they are continually moving around a fixed star, called the **Pole Star**. The **North Pole** always stands directly under the **Pole Star**.

This constellation of stars is known by the Greek name **Arktos**, which means a bear. From this word the district of the Earth beneath this group of stars is called the **Arctic Regions**. (See page 10.)

5. The **Diurnal**,² or daily motion of the Earth, which is from west to east, causes *day* and *night*.

¹ (Latin) *Annus*—a year.

² (Latin) *Dies*—day.



Sunset to us is sunrise to the people who live on the other side of the Earth.



SUN.

This picture of the Sun stands opposite the light part of the earth to show the cause of day and night.

3

1. The Earth revolves around the Sun once a year, at a mean distance of $92\frac{1}{2}$ millions of miles, moving at the rate of nearly twenty miles a second.

The Ecliptic is an imaginary line drawn around the World to indicate the Earth's orbit, that is, the path of the Earth's annual journey around the Sun. It crosses the Equator, and is not a circle in shape, but an ellipse.

2. The Earth's Annual motion around the Sun causes the four seasons—*Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.*

3. There are **Four Cardinal Points**, that is, chief points of the compass, viz. :—*North, South, East, and West.*

On a map the top part is called the *North*; the bottom, the *South*; the right hand side, as we look at it, the *East*; and the left hand side, the *West*.

THE EARTH'S SIZE.

4

1. The **Equator**¹ is an imaginary circle drawn around the earth, exactly midway between the Poles.

The Equator divides the Earth into two equal divisions, called **hemispheres**, that is, half spheres. The Northern half is called the *Northern Hemisphere*; the southern half, the *Southern Hemisphere*.

¹ (Lat.n) *Equus*—equal and *Terra*—the Earth.

4

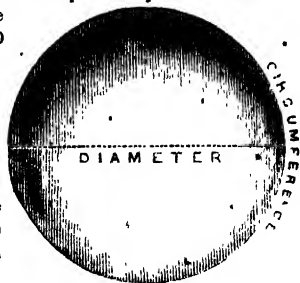
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2. The **Circumference**, or distance around the Earth, is nearly **25,000 miles**. Its **Diameter**,¹ or distance through the centre, is not quite **8,000 miles**.

The exact circumference of the Earth at the equator is 24,900 miles, diameter 7,926 miles.

As the Earth is flattened a little around the poles, its axis is its shortest diameter, being about 25 miles less than the equatorial diameter.

Although the Earth is so large it can be measured, and some learned people have also been able to weigh it.



3. **Distances** on the Earth are measured by means of *circles* drawn around it, called

**Parallels of Latitude and
Meridians of Longitude.**

For the sake of measurement, all circles are divided into 360 equal parts, called **Degrees**, therefore one-half of the Earth's circumference is 180°, and a quarter, 90°. A *degree* (°) is sixty geographical miles, or 69½ English miles.

5

1. **Latitude** is distance *north* or *south* of the Equator, and is measured by imaginary circles drawn around the **World Parallel** to it.

2. Places *north* of the Equator, like **England**, are in **North Latitude**; the places *south* of the Equator, like **Australia**, are in **South Latitude**.

As the distance from the Equator to either Pole is exactly one quarter of the whole circumference, the greatest latitude a place can have is 90°.

3. **Longitude** is distance *east* or *west* of a given place, and is measured by *half circles* called **Meridians**, drawn around the Earth from Pole to Pole.

¹ (Greek) *Dia*—through; *Metron*—a measure.

5.

Contd.

We reckon our *Longitude* from the line passing through the Royal Observatory of Greenwich. The French sometimes reckon theirs from a line passing through Paris. Greenwich, near London, is now generally adopted as the prime *meridian* by most countries.

*Meridian*¹ means *Mid-day*, and lines of longitude are called *Meridians*, because all places situated on the same line have mid-day or noon at the same time. The greatest longitude a place can have is 180°.

4. Places east of the line passing through Greenwich are in **East Longitude**, and places west of that line in **West Longitude**.

The *Earth rotates* at the rate of 15° in an hour, or 1° in four minutes, hence a navigator can always tell his longitude by means of the Sun and a good chronometer. Time at Plymouth, which is two degrees west of Greenwich, is therefore eight minutes later than at Greenwich.

It must be remembered that since the meridians of longitude converge from the Equator towards the Poles, the degrees of longitude continually become less, being 69½ English mile at the Equator, and about 43 miles in the latitude of London.

THE ZONES.

6.

1. The earth is divided into **Five Zones** or belts of land, to indicate its climate, viz. :—

One Torrid Zone,
Two Temperate Zones,
Two Frigid Zones.

2. The **Torrid**² **Zone** lies on each side of the Equator, between the *Tropics*, and includes the hottest parts of the Earth.

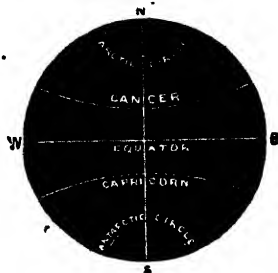
¹ (Latin) *Meridies*—Mid-day or noon.

² (Latin) *Torreo*—I burn.

. 6.

Contd

THE FOUR GREAT PARALLELS.



THE FIVE ZONES.



The Tropics¹, that is, "turning points" of the Sun, are $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from the Equator; that on the north being called *Cancer*, that on the south *Capricorn*. The Sun is always *vertical* over some portion of the Torrid Zone.

3. The **Frigid**² Zones lie between the *Polar* or *Arctic Circles* and the *Poles*, and include the coldest parts of the Earth.

The *Polar Circles* are $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from the *Poles*.

The *North Polar Circle* is called the *Arctic Circle*; and the *South Polar*, the *Antarctic Circle*.

For some time in winter the Sun never shines on the *Frigid Zones*, and for the same period in summer he never sets; hence, in those regions, there are nights in winter more than 24 hours long, and days in summer of corresponding length. The people living beyond the *Arctic Circle* enjoy in summer *three months' sunshine*, and in winter are visited with *three months' darkness*.

4. The **Temperate**³ Zones lie between the *Torrid* and *Frigid*.

The Sun is never vertical over any portion of the *Temperate Zones*. The climate naturally grows *colder* as we proceed from the *Tropics* to the *Arctic Circle*.

The *Equinoxes* are the points over which the Sun's path (*Ecliptic Circle*) in its annual journey crosses the Equator twice annually—namely, at the *Spring* or *Vernal Equinox* (March 21st), and the *Autumnal Equinox* (September 21st). *Day* and *night* are equal all the world over at these dates.

¹ (Greek) *Tropos*—I turn. ² (Latin) *Frigeo*—I grow cold. ³ (Latin) *Tempero*—I moderate.

6

Contd.

The Solstices are the positions occupied by the Sun when it is most remote from the Equator. There are *Two Solstices*—the *Summer Solstice* (June 21st); the *Winter Solstice* (December 21st). At the Summer Solstice the Sun is vertical over the *Tropic of Cancer*; at the Winter Solstice, he is vertical over the *Tropic of Capricorn*.

QUESTIONS.¹

1. What is meant by the term Geography?
2. What is the Earth, and around what does it revolve?
3. Explain the meaning of *Primary* and *Secondary Planets*.
4. What is the exact shape of the Earth?
5. What proofs have we that the World is round?
6. On what does the Earth revolve, and in what time?
7. How fast do London and Quito move in a minute through the daily motion of the Earth?
8. What are the Poles? Name them.
9. What causes day and night?
10. How far is the Earth from the Sun?
11. How long is the Earth in revolving around the Sun?
12. What does this revolution cause?
13. What is the Equator, and into what does it divide the Earth?
14. Name the Cardinal Points.
15. What is the distance around the Earth at the Equator, and through it from Pole to Pole?
16. What and where is the Ecliptic Circle?
17. How are the distances on the Earth measured?
18. Define the meaning of the terms Latitude and Longitude.
19. Why are Latitude Lines called *Parallels*, and Longitude Lines *Meridians*?
20. How can a navigator tell the distance of his ship east or west of Greenwich?
21. What are the uses of the Zones? Name them, and define their positions.
22. In what portions of the world is it sometimes dark for many days? Why?

THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

7

1. The Surface of the Earth consists of *Land* and *Water*.

A little more than *One-quarter* of the Earth's surface consists of *Land*, and not quite *Three-quarters* of *Water*.

The area of the land is about 52 millions of square miles; and that of the water about 145 millions.

LAND.

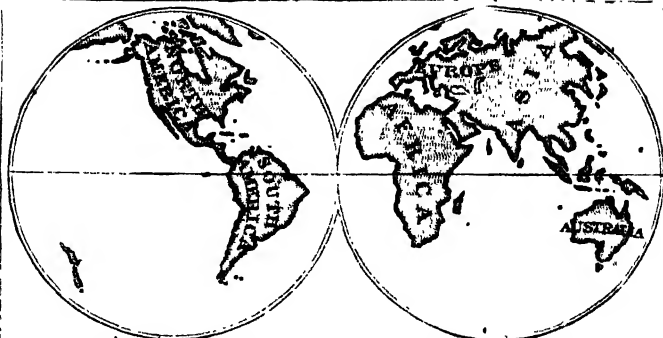
2. The largest *Divisions of Land* are called *Continents*.²

3. There are *Five Continents*—*Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, *America*, and *Australia*.

¹ Questions printed in *Italics* can only be answered by referring to the small type.

² (Latin) *Con*—with; and *Teneo*—I hold.

.7.
Contd.



Europe, Asia, and Africa, are in the *Eastern Hemisphere*. They make up one great Continent, sometimes called the *Old World*. America, discovered by Columbus, in 1492, is in the *Western Hemisphere*. It is often spoken of as the *New World*.

Australia and the Islands of the Pacific Ocean, in both *Hemispheres*, are called *Oceania*.

4. **Continents** are divided into **Countries**, and countries are again divided into *Counties*, *States*, *Provinces*, *Cantons*, *Departments*, &c.

The *Divisions of England* are called *Counties*, those of America, *States*, those of Spain, *Provinces*, those of Switzerland, *Cantons*, and those of France, *Departments*.

8 1. An **Island** is a piece of land surrounded by water, as *Ireland*.

2. A **Peninsula**¹ is a piece of land nearly surrounded by water, as *Italy*.

3. An **Isthmus**² is a narrow neck of land joining two larger portions, as the *Isthmus of Suez*.

4. A **Cape**³ is a piece of land jutting out into the sea, as *Land's End*.

Capes are sometimes called *Nazes*, *Bills*, &c.

5. The **Coast** is that portion of the land on which the sea washes.

¹ (Latin) *Pene*—almost; and *insula*, an island.

² (Greek) *Isthmos*—the neck.

³ (Latin) *Caput*—the head.

GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.



9. 1. A **Mountain** is a *high hill*. Hills elevated more than 1,000 feet above the level of the sea are always called **Mountains**.

Mountain heights generally follow each other in a *Range*, like those of the *Pennine Range*, or they are arranged in a group, like those of the *Cumbrian group*. When *Ranges* succeed each other, they form a *Chain*.

2. A **Volcano**¹ is a burning mountain, as *Etna*.

The neighbourhood of volcanoes is more or less subject to earthquakes.

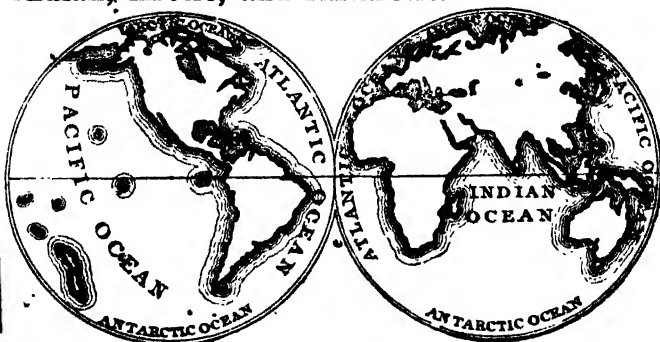
3. A **Plain** is a level portion of the country; if much elevated, it is called a *Table Land* or *Plateau*.

4. A **Valley** is the low land lying between two ranges of hills. *River Valleys* are often called *dales*.

WATER.

10. 1. The largest divisions of *Water* are called **Oceans**, as the *Pacific Ocean*.

2. There are *Five Oceans*—the **Atlantic**, **Pacific**, **Indian**, **Arctic**, and **Antarctic**.



¹ From *Vulcanus*—the Greek god of fire.

10

Contd.

The Atlantic¹ Ocean lies between *Europe* and *Africa* on one side, and *America* on the other. It receives the waters of the largest rivers, has a less number of islands than the Pacific, and is remarkable for its strong currents. Several Telegraphic Cables cross its bed from Europe to America.

The Pacific² Ocean lies between *Asia* and *America*. It is the largest ocean, exceeding in surface all the land of the globe, and is studded in some parts with multitudes of islands.

The Indian Ocean lies to the south of Asia. This ocean is the hottest, and is subject to periodical winds, called *Monsoons*.

The Arctic³ Ocean lies around the North Pole, and is much visited by sailing ships for whales, seals, &c.

The Antarctic⁴ Ocean lies around the South Pole, and is very little known.

3. A **Sea** is a part of the Ocean having a particular name, as the *Irish Sea*.

4. A **Gulf** is a piece of water running up a considerable distance into the land, as the *Persian Gulf*.

5. A **Bay** is a piece of water running up into the land and having a wider opening than a Gulf, as the *Bay of Biscay*.

11. 1. A **Strait** is a narrow piece of water joining two larger portions, as the *Straits of Dover*, and a **Channel** is a wider passage than a Strait, as the *St. George's Channel*.

The plural form **Straits** is generally used.

2. A **Lake** is a piece of water entirely surrounded by land, as *Lake Geneva*.

¹ So called from the Atlas mountains in Africa.

² (Latin) *Pacificus*—peaceful, called so by the Spaniards.

³ (Greek) *Arktos*—a bear. The constellation of stars, called *Arktos*, or the bear, being over the Arctic Circle.

⁴ *Anti*—means opposite to.

11

Contd.

3. A **River** is a stream of water draining the land and flowing into the sea, or some other portion of water, as *the Thames*.

The *Source* of a river is its commencement.

The *Mouth* of a river is where it discharges its water into the sea.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF A RIVER BASIN.

The right and left *Banks* of a river confine its course.

The *Delta* of a river is the alluvial land enclosed between its two extreme mouths.

4. The land drained by a river is called the river's **Basin**, and the high ground which divides the adjoining streams, flowing in opposite directions, is called a **Water-shed**.

PEOPLE AND RACES.

12

1. The **population** of the World is variously estimated from about 1,200 to 1,400 millions, of which Asia contains more than *one half*, and Europe nearly *one quarter*.

The people of the world differ very much in complexion, features, and language; they are consequently divided into *distinct races*.

12.
Contd.

2. The human family is often said to consist of five races,* which may thus be arranged, according to complexion and feature :—

The Caucasian,¹ or white race.

The Mongolian,² or yellow race.

The Negro,³ or black race.

The Malay,⁴ or tawny race.

The Indian,⁵ or copper colored race.

This division according to color, although a good general guide for young students, must not be considered binding. For example, the Caucasian race includes the *swarthy Greek* and the *black Hindoo*, as well as the *white Englishman*; and there are many tribes of *Negroes* not purely black.

This arrangement of the races is the one adopted by *Blumenbach*. *Baron Cuvier* gives three large races, the *Caucasian*, the *Mongolian*, and *Ethiopian*, considering that the *Indians* and *Malays* are only varieties of the *Negro* or *Mongolian* types, whilst others divide the human family into seven, and even ten races,

(1) The *Caucasian* race inhabits *Europe*, *Western Asia*, and *Northern Africa*; extending from the borders of *Eastern India* to the *Atlantic Ocean*, and from the *Desert of Sahara* to the *Arctic Ocean*; excepting the districts occupied by the *Magyars*, of *Hungary*; the *Turks*, of *Turkey*; the *Tartars*; the *Old Finns*, of *Finland*; and the *Lapps*, of *Lapland*, who are of *Mongolian* origin. They have also colonised nearly the whole of *America*, *Southern Africa*, *Australia*, and *New Zealand*. The *Caucasians* have generally *fair skins*; *oval faces*; *long silky hair*; and *vertical foreheads*. This race is sometimes called the "*Indo-European*" or "*Aryan*."

(2) The *Mongolian* race generally occupies the *Eastern portion of Asia*, and the *Japan Islands*. The *Finns*, *Lapps*, *Turks*, *Esquimaux*, also belong to this race. The *Mongols* have *yellow skins*; *lank, straight, black hair*; *oblique eyes*; *slanting foreheads*; and *high cheek bones*.

(3) The *Negro* race inhabits all *Africa*, *South of the Sahara Desert*; excepting the districts on the *South*, colonised by the *Caucasians*. Some portions of the *United States* is also occupied by *Negroes*, descended from the former slaves. The natives of *Australia*, *Tasmania*, and many of the *Malaysian Islands* may also be classed with the *Negro*. The people of this race have generally *jet black skins*; *black, woolly hair*; *flat noses*; *thick lips*; and heads *longer than broad*.

(4) The *Malay* race occupies the *Malay Peninsula of Asia*, and most of the *Islands of Oceania*. The people of this race somewhat resemble the *Mongolians*; but their foreheads are less receding. They have *tawny or brown skins*, and *coarse, black hair*.

(5) The *Indian* or *American* race consists of the natives of *America*, and are divided into many tribes, such as the *Chippeways*, *Pawnees*, *Sioux*, *Cherokees*, *Caribs*, *Patajonians*, &c. They are gradually being exterminated by *Caucasian colonists*. They have *red skins*; *long, coarse, black hair*; *receding foreheads*; and *sharp intelligent features*.

12

Contd.

providing especial classes for the *Hottentots*, *Papuanas*, *Maories*, &c. The more advanced student cannot do better than adopt the classification of Professor Huxley, the best modern authority on this subject, who divides the varieties of the human race into *two large divisions*, according to the character of their hair, viz.:—the "*Ulotrichi*," having *crisp, woolly hair*, and the "*Leiotrichi*," having *smooth hair*. These, again, are each arranged by the learned professor in various classes.

GOVERNMENTS.

13

1. People living under one Government form a state or nation.

Nomadic tribes living in a *hunting state*, as the American Indians, or in a *pastoral state*, as some of the Arabs, are generally ruled by a chief.

2. There are two kinds of Governments—**Monarchical and Republican.**

In a *Monarchical* form of government the ruling power is vested in a monarch, whose office is generally *hereditary*, as in *England and Italy*, but it may be *elective*.

In a *Republican* form of government, the ruling power is in the hands of the people, who choose a *President* from among themselves to exercise it for a limited number of years, as in the *United States, Switzerland, and France*.

3. There are two kinds of Monarchies—**Despotic and Limited.**

A *Despotic* or *Absolute Monarch* makes his own laws and rules as he pleases, such as the *Shah of Persia*, and, to a certain extent, the *Emperor of Russia* and the *Sultan of Turkey*.

A *Limited* or *Constitutional Monarch* rules after certain fixed plans, and the laws of the country are generally made and administered by a body of men called the *Legislature*, chosen by the people for that purpose, as in *England*.

RELIGIONS.

14

1. The Religions of the world are often classed under two heads—**Mono-theistic**, or the worship of one God, and **Poly-theistic**, or the worship of more than one God.

14 2. There are *three chief divisions* of Mono-theistic
 Contd. Religions—the Christian, Jewish, and Mahommedan.

The Christian Religion generally prevails in Europe and those parts of the World colonised by Europeans; such as the countries of North and South America, Australia, and New Zealand.

The Jewish Religion, which had its origin in Palestine, is still the religion of the Jews wherever they are found.

The Mahommedan Religion prevails in Turkey, Northern Africa, and Western Asia.

The most prominent forms of Poly-theistic Religions are the *Brahminism* of the Hindoos, the *Buddhism* of Tibet and Further India, the *fire-worship* of the Parsees, a sect of Hindoos; and the *Fetichism* of the African tribes.

QUESTIONS.

1. Of what does the surface of the Earth consist, and in what proportions?
2. What are the largest divisions of the Earth called?
3. How many Continents are there?
4. What is meant by the Old World and the New World?
5. What is Oceania?
6. What are Continents divided into?
7. Explain the meaning of the terms *island*, *peninsula*, *isthmus*, *cape*, and *coast*?
8. What is the difference between a mountain and a hill?
9. What are volcanoes, and what prevails in their neighbourhood?
10. Define the terms *plain*, *plateau*, and *valley*.
11. What are the largest divisions of water called? Name them and give their positions.
12. Define the terms *sea*, *gulf*, *bay*, *strait*, *channel*, *lake*, and *river*.
13. What is meant by the basin of a river, and the water-shed of a country?
14. What is the estimated population of the world?
15. How many races are there?
16. Write out a description of each race?
17. What is the difference between an absolute and limited monarch?

The United Kingdom.

15 1. The United Kingdom is situated on the West side of Europe, in the Atlantic Ocean, and consists of *Great Britain and Ireland*, with the adjacent islands.

The area of the United Kingdom is somewhat more than 121,000 square miles, or nearly one-thirtieth part of the entire area of Europe; whilst its population is more than 25 millions,¹ or about one-ninth part of that of Europe.

¹ In 1881 the population was 35,172,970. Estimated population in 1888 was 36,200,000

15.
Contd.

2. **Great Britain** is the largest *island* of Europe, and consists of *England*, in the South; *Scotland*, in the North; and *Wales*, on the West of England.

3. **Ireland** is an *island*, separated from England by the Irish Sea.

Ireland was conquered by England in the reign of Henry II. 1172; but Henry VIII. was the first English sovereign styled "*King of Ireland*"—his predecessors being called "*Lords of Ireland*." The Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland were not united until the time of George III., 1801.

Wales was conquered in 1282 by Edward I., but was not incorporated with England until the time of Henry VIII., 1536.

Scotland was united to England in 1603, when James VI. of Scotland, being heir to the English throne, became James I. of England. The *Parliaments* of England and Scotland, however, were not united until the time of Queen Anne, 1707.

4. **England** is the largest, wealthiest, and most populous portion of Great Britain.

England and Wales.

PHYSICAL FACTS.

16 1. **ENGLAND**¹ is the *Southern portion* of Great Britain. Its greatest

Length is 420 miles, and

Breadth, 360 miles.

Area, over 58,000 square miles.

The greatest length of England is reckoned from *Berwick-on-Tweed* to *Lizard Point* in Cornwall; and its greatest breadth from *Lowestoft Ness* in Suffolk to *Land's End* in Cornwall.

2. **ENGLAND** is bounded on the

+ North, by *Scotland*.

East, by the *North Sea* or *German Ocean*.

South, by the *English Channel*.

West, by the *Irish Sea*, *St. George's Channel*, and the *Atlantic Ocean*.

(1) The word *England* is a corruption of *Angle-land*, that is, the land of the *Angles*. The term *England* will generally include *Wales*.

16
Contd.

3. The **Coast**¹ of England is much indented, especially on its western side. Including the openings into the land, it is more than 2,000 miles long.

With the exception of about 70 miles on the Scotch Borders, England is surrounded by water, and is therefore a *Peninsula*. The indented character of the west and south-west coast has undoubtedly been caused by the heavy roll of the Atlantic Ocean.

BAYS, &c.

17 1. The most important *Openings* on the **East Coast** are:—

The Humber	} Connected with the North Sea.
The Wash	
The Mouth of the Thames	

2. The most important *Openings* on the **South Coast** are:—

Portsmouth Harbour	} Connected with the English Channel.
Southampton Water	
Poole Bay	
Tor Bay	
Plymouth Sound ..	
Falmouth Harbour	
Mounts Bay ² ..	

(1) It is interesting to notice how many tidal swamps on the coast line have been reclaimed and made into fertile pastures. For example:—the swampy levels surrounding the *Wash*, to the extent of many hundred thousand acres, have been reclaimed by dykes and drainage, somewhat similar to the flat and depressed districts on the Dutch Coast. The mouth of the *Kentish Stour* and *Romney Marshes*, have also been reclaimed by drainage, and protected by strong embankments; and immense tracts at the mouth of the *Dee*, in Cheshire, are at present being saved in the same manner. The action of the sea and the shifting nature of the sand-banks around our coast have also altered very considerably the character of our ports. *Ebbsfleet* and *Sandwich*, in Kent, were at one time of much maritime importance; but now they are some distance from the sea. Old *Winchelsea*, on the Sussex coast, one of the "*Cinqus ports*," has been destroyed by an influx of the sea; whilst the harbour of Rye, another *cinqus* port, in which a sixty-four gun ship could once ride in safety, will now scarcely admit a vessel of 200 tons burthen. *Chester*, too, was once a large port of easy access, but now the mouth of the *Dee* is so filled with sand-banks, that only the smallest craft can approach the city.

² Mount's Bay is so called from St. Michael's Mount, at the Head of the Bay.

18

1. The most important *Openings* on the **West Coast** are :—

Barnstaple Bay	}	Connected with the Atlantic Ocean.
Bristol Channel		
Containing— Swansea Bay and Caermarthen Bay		
Millford Haven	}	Connected with St. George's Channel.
St. Bride's Bay		
Cardigan Bay		
Mouth of the Dee	}	Connected with the Irish Sea.
" " Mersey ..		
" " Ribble ..		
Morecambe Bay		
Solway Firth		

The *Wash* and *Morecambe Bay* have the appearance of immense sand-banks at low water, when, in many parts, they can be crossed on foot.

STRAITS.

19

1. **Straits of Dover**, between England and France, 21 miles wide.

2. **Menai Straits**, between Wales and Anglesey, 14 miles long, and an average breadth of 1 mile.

3. **Spithead**,¹ 4 miles wide; and **Solent**, from 1 to 3 miles wide, between the Isle of Wight and Hampshire.

* The *Yarmouth Roads*, east of Yarmouth; the *Downs*, between the Goodwin Sands and Kent; and *Spithead*, are well-known roadsteads, affording good anchorage for ships.

CAPEs.

20

1. The most important *Capes* on the **East Coast** are :—

Flamborough Head ² ..	} in Yorkshire.	Naze ³	} in Essex.
Spurn Head		North Foreland ..	
Lowestoft Ness ³ ..	} in Suffolk.	South Foreland ..	} in Kent.

¹ This roadstead is so secure that sailors sometimes call it the "*Queen's Bedchamber*."

² *Flamborough*, means the "*borough of flames*;" beacons being formerly lighted on the top of the high cliff.

³ *Ness* and *Naze*, that is, *cape* or *headland*, are corruptions of the word *nose*.

20

2. The most important *Capes* on the South Coast

Contd.

are:—

Dungeness ¹	.. ..	in Kent.
Beachy Head	.. ..	} in Sussex.
Selsey Bill ²	.. ..
St. Catherine's Point	.. ..	} in the Isle of Wight.
The Needles	.. ..
St. Alban's Head	.. ..	} in Dorsetshire.
Portland Bill	.. ..
Start Point	.. ..	in Devonshire.
Lizard Point	.. ..	in Cornwall.

21

The most important *Capes* on the West Coast

are:—

Land's End	.. ..	in Cornwall.
Hartland Point	.. ..	in Devonshire.
Worm's Head	.. ..	in Glamorganshire.
St. David's Head	.. ..	in Pembrokeshire.
Braich-y-Pwll ³}	.. ..	} in Caernarvonshire.
Great Orme's Head	.. ..
Llŷnas Head	.. ..	in Anglesey.
Formby Head	.. ..	in Lancashire.
St. Bees' Head	.. ..	in Cumberland.

Lowestoft Ness, in Suffolk, is the most easterly cape; *Lizard Point*, the most southerly; and *Land's End*, 260 miles in a direct line south-west of London, the most westerly.

ISLANDS.

22

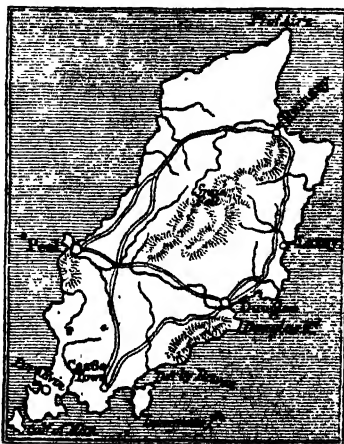
The principal Islands are:—

Holy Island	.. ..	off Northumberland.
Thanet	.. ..	} in Kent.
Sheppey	.. ..
Isle of Wight	.. ..	off Hampshire.
Scilly Isles	.. ..	off Cornwall.
Lundy Island	.. ..	off Devonshire.
Anglesey with Holyhead	.. ..	off Caernarvonshire.
Walney	.. ..	off Lancashire.
Isle of Man	.. ..	in the Irish Sea.

¹ See foot-note (?) on previous page.² Selsey—Seal's Island (?)³ Braich-y-Pwll, derived from the Welsh Braich—arm; and Pwll—pool.

22

Contd.



The **Isle of Man**, about midway between England, Ireland, and Scotland, contains 283 square miles. The Earls of Derby were formerly "*Kings of Man*." Purchased of the Duke of Athol, into whose hands it had passed, by the English Government in 1765. The interior is mountainous, **Snaefell** being 2,000 feet high. The **lead mines of Laxey** are very valuable. It contains four towns—**Douglas**, the largest; **Ramsey**, the most picturesque; **Castletown**, the assize town; and **Peel**, celebrated for its fleet of fishing boats. The island is much resorted to by *tourists and excursionists*.

Holy Island contains about 1,000 acres. It is inhabited by a little less than 1,000 people, who are chiefly engaged in lobster and other fisheries, and is so called because it was once the seat of a Saxon bishopric. It is only an island at high water.

Guernsey,¹ **Jersey**,¹ **Alderney**,¹ and **Sark**, usually called the Channel Islands, are situated in the English Channel, off the coast of France. They are the only remains of our former great French possessions. **Alderney** is noted for its valuable breed of cows; it is only nine miles from the French coast, being separated from it by the "*Race of Alderney*." **Jersey** is the largest.

Thanet is now no longer an island; the shallow channel that once separated it from the mainland has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

Shoepsey,¹ at the mouth of the

Thames and Medway, is separated from the mainland by an arm of the sea called the *Swale*.

The **Scilly Isles**, about 20 miles from Land's End, consist of nearly 200 islets and rocks, *St. Mary* being the largest, and *Hugh Town* is the capital. They are said to be the *Cassiterides*, or tin islands, visited by the Phœnicians. Area, 3,500 acres.

Lundy Island, about 11 miles from Hartland Point, is surrounded by lofty rocks, excepting on its east side. Formerly noted for pirates. Area, about 2,000 acres.

Holyhead, on Holy Isle, is connected with Anglesey by a long causeway, which may be crossed at low water.

Walney¹ **Island**, about 10 miles in length, with an average breadth of three-quarters of a mile, belongs to the Parish of Dalton-in-Furness.

¹ *Ea, Ey, or Ay*, means an island. Thus, Anglesey means the *Isle of the Angles*, called so by the English when they took it, in the reign of Edward I.; Sheppey, the *Isle of Sheep*; and Selsey, perhaps, means the *Isle of Seals*.

PHYSICAL ENGLAND

This is a detailed black and white map of England and Wales, titled "PHYSICAL ENGLAND". The map illustrates the physical geography of the region, including mountain ranges, rivers, and coastal features. Key geographical features labeled include the Scottish Highlands, the Pennines, the Lake District, the Cotswolds, and the Welsh Mountains. Major cities like London, Birmingham, and Manchester are marked. The map is framed by a decorative border.

QUESTIONS.

1. Of what does the United Kingdom consist?
2. Compare its size and population with *Euro. e.*
3. Of what does Great Britain consist?
4. When were Wales, Ireland, and Scotland attached to England?
5. Define the size and boundaries of England.
6. What is the shape of England?
7. Write out the bays of England called after towns that stand on them.
8. What do sailors sometimes call Spit-head, and why?
9. Write out a list of English capes, either called *pt.* derived from *nees*.
10. What does Flamborough Head mean?
11. Write out a list of the Welsh capes.
12. What are the meanings of *Sheppey*, *Bardsey*, *Anglesey*, *Selsey*, and *Thorney*?
13. Name five islands in the English Channel.
14. Describe the Isle of Man and Thanet.
15. What is often done to protect flat coasts? Give examples.
16. What is often done by sand-banks? Give examples.

MOUNTAINS.

- 23 1. The Surface of England is very varied. It is generally

Mountainous in the North and West.

Hilly in the Central and Southern Counties.

Flat in the Eastern Counties.

2. The Mountains of England may be divided into three systems, viz.:—

The Northern System, including the
 Pennine Range, and
 Cumbrian Group, } *in the North of England.*

The Cambrian System, *in Wales*

The Devonian System, *in Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.*

The Pennine Range extends from the Cheviot Hills to the Peak in Derbyshire. The Cambrian System includes all the Welsh ranges.

- 24 1. The chief heights in the Pennine¹ range are:—

Crossfell ²	..	..	8,000 feet high.
Wharfedale	..	..	2,884 " "
Ingleborough	..	..	2,861 " "
Pen-y-Gant	..	..	2,270 " "
The Peak	..	..	about 1,800 feet high.

2. The chief heights in the Cumbrian³ group are:—

Scaw Fell ²	..	..	3,166 feet high.
Skiddaw	..	..	} above 3,000 feet high.
Helvellyn	..	..

Scaw Fell² is the highest English mountain.

¹ Pennine, derived from the Welsh, *Pen*, which means a head or hill.

² Fell, the Saxon for a mountain. Norse, *Fjeld*—a hill side.

³ Cumbrian from Cumbria, the British name of that district.

25

1. The chief heights in the **Cambrian**¹ system are :—

✓ Snowdon ²	.. ..	3,571 feet high.
Cader Idris	.. ..	2,900 feet high.
Plynlimmon	.. ..	2,500 feet high.
Caermarthen and Brecknock Beacons ³	}	about 2,500 feet high.

Snowdon is the highest mountain in the South of Britain.

2. The chief heights in the **Devonian** range are :—

Dunkery Beacon ³ in Somersetshire	..	1,700 feet.
Yes Tor and Cawsand Beacon, in Devonshire,	1,800	„
Brown Willy, in Cornwall	.. ..	1,400 „

26

The most important **Hills** are :—

- ✓ The Mendip and Quantock, in Somersetshire.
- The Cotswold, in Gloucestershire.
- The Malvern, in Worcestershire.
- The Wrekin, in Shropshire.
- The Chiltern, in Oxon and Bucks.
- The Wolds of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.
- The Downs, in the counties south of the Thames.
- The *Downs* and *Chiltern Hills* are chalk ranges, branching off from Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire.

PLAINS.

27

The principal **Plains** of England are :—

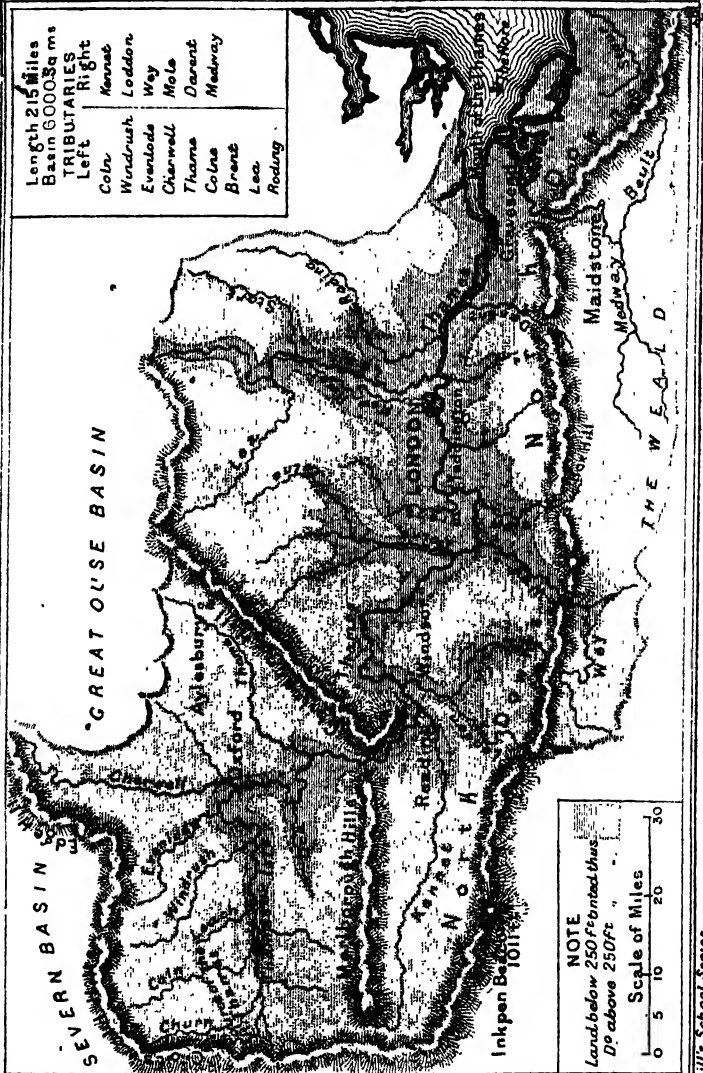
- The Central Plain, occupying much of the middle part of England.
- The Plain of York, between the Pennine range and the Wolds.
- The Cheshire and Shropshire Plain, between the Pennine range and the Cambrian mountains.
- The Eastern Plain, east of the Central Plain.
- The Weald of Kent, between the North and South Downs.
- The Salisbury Plain, in Wiltshire.
- Dartmoor, in Devonshire.

¹ From *Cambria*, the old British word for Wales.

² *Snowdon* means the *snow-hill*, from *snow* and *dōn*.

³ So called because "*beacon fires*" were once lighted on them.

THAMES BASIN. AREA 6000 SQ. MILES. LENGTH 215 MILES.



RIVERS.

28

1. England is well watered.
2. The largest Rivers of England are :—

The Thames, 210 miles long.

The Severn, 220 m.

The Trent, 180 m.

The Yorkshire Ouse, 150 m. ; and

The Great Ouse, 145 m.

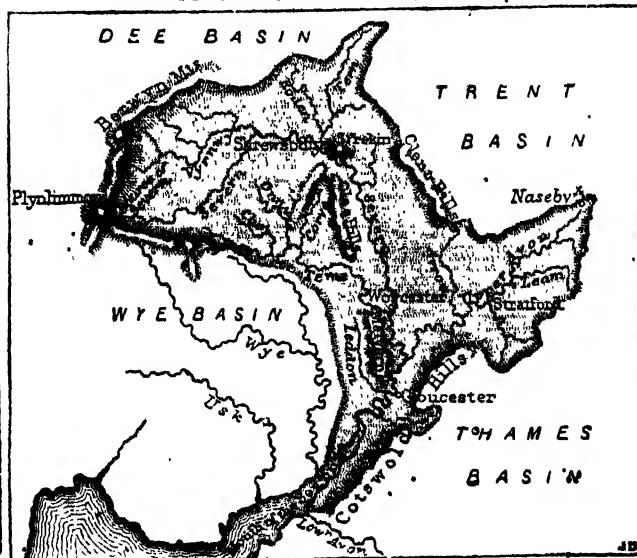
3. The **Thames**, with its *tributaries*, is the largest though not the longest English river. It rises in the *Cotswold Hills*, and flows into the *North Sea*.

Its chief *Tributaries* are the *Kennet*, *Wey*, *Darent*, and *Medway*, on its right bank ; and the *Colne*, *Brent*, and *Lea*, on its left.

Many important towns stand on its banks ; as *London*, *Greenwich*, *Woolwich*, *Richmond*, *Windsor*, *Reading*, *Oxford*, &c.

29

THE SEVERN BASIN Area. 4437 Sq. Ms.



29

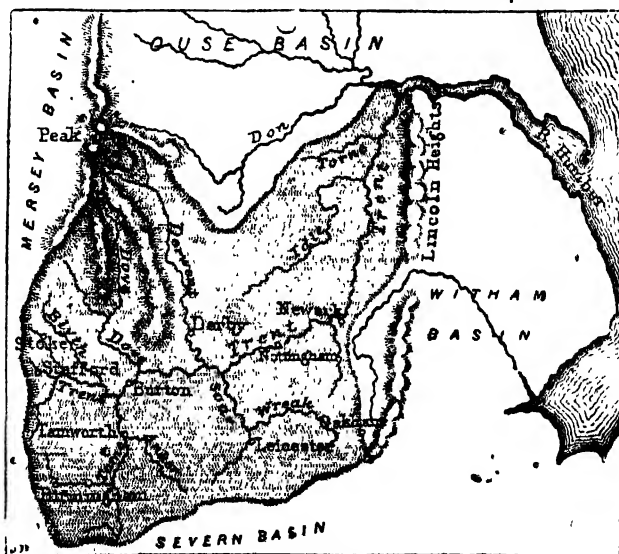
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1. The **Severn** is the longest English river; it rises in *Plynlimmon* and flows into the *Bristol Channel*.

Its chief Tributaries are the *Teme* on its right bank, and the *Stratford Avon* on its left.

The most noted towns on its banks are *Gloucester*, *Worcester*, and *Shrewsbury*. *Stratford*, the birth-place of Shakespeare, is on the *Avon*.

THE TRENT BASIN Area 3972 Sq. Ms.



2. The **Trent** rises in *Staffordshire* and flows into the *Humber*.

Its chief Tributaries are the *Sow*, *Tame*, and *Soar* on its right bank, and the *Dove* and *Derwent* on its left.

The most important towns standing on its banks are *Nottingham* and *Newark*.

Stafford stands on the *Sow*, *Derby* on the *Derwent*, *Leicester* on the *Soar*, and *Birmingham* is drained by the tributaries of the *Tame*.

29
Contd.

3. The Yorkshire Ouse drains *Yorkshire*, and flows into the *Humber*.

Its chief Tributaries are the *Sivale*, *Ure*, *Nidd*, *Wharfe*, *Aire*, *Calder*, and *Don*.

York and *Goole* are the chief towns on the banks of the *Ouse*.

Leeds stands on the *Aire*; *Wakefield* and *Halifax* on the *Calder*; *Doncaster* on the *Don*; *Rotherham* on the *Rother*; and *Sheffield* on the *Sheaf*, at its junction with the *Don*.

THE OUSE BASIN Area 4207 Sq. Ms.



4. The Great Ouse rises in *Northamptonshire*, and flows into the *Wash*.

Its chief Tributaries are the *Little Ouse* and *Cam*, on the right bank.

Buckingham, *Bedford*, *Huntingdon*, *Ely*, and *King's Lynn*, are the most important towns on its banks. *Cambridge* stands on the *Cam*.

A considerable détour of the *Ouse*, between *St. Ives* and *Downham Market*, is cut off by the new *Bedford River*, a canal useful for drainage and navigation.

30

The following is an arrangement of the Rivers draining particular Watersheds :-

DRAINING THE PENNINE WATERSHED.

1. On the East, flowing into the North Sea.

River.	Chief Towns from Source to Mouth.
Tyne	<i>Hexham, Newcastle, Gateshead, North and South Shields.</i>
Wear	<i>Durham, Sunderland.</i>
Tees	<i>Stockton, Middlesbrough.</i>
Gt. Ouse	<i>Richmond, York, Selby, Goole.</i>
	<i>Ripon on Ure ; Knaresboro' on Nidd ; Tadcaster on Wharfe ; Leeds on Aire ; Wakefield on Calder ; Sheffield on Sheaf ; Doncaster on Don.</i>
Trent	<i>Stoke, Burton, Nottingham, Newark.</i>
	<i>Stafford on Sow ; Derby on Derwent ; Leicester on Soar.</i>

2. On the West, flowing into the Irish Sea.

River.	Chief Towns from Source to Mouth.
Eden	<i>Appleby, Carlisle.</i>
Derwent	<i>Kewick (on Lake Derwent-water), Workington.</i>
Lune	<i>Lancaster.</i>
Ribble	<i>Preston.</i>
Mersey	<i>Stockport, Warrington, Liverpool, Birkenhead.</i>
	<i>Bury and Manchester on the Irwell.</i>

DRAINING THE EASTERN COUNTIES BETWEEN THE TRENT AND THAMES BASIN.

31

River.	Chief Towns from Source to Mouth.
Witham	<i>Lincoln, Boston.</i>
Welland	<i>Stamford.</i>
Nen	<i>Northampton, Peterborough, Wisbeach.</i>
Gt. Ouse	<i>Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, King's Lynn.</i>
Yare	<i>Norwich, Yarmouth.</i>
Orwell	<i>Ipwich.</i>
Stour	<i>Sudbury.</i>
Colne	<i>Halstead, Colchester.</i>
Chelmer	<i>Chelmsford.</i>

32

DRAINING THE COUNTRY SOUTH OF THE THAMES BASIN.

River.	Chief Towns from Source to Mouth.
Stour	Ashford, Canterbury, Sandwich.
Rother	Rye.
Ouse	Lewes, Newhaven.
Arun	Arundel.
Itchin	Winchester, Southampton.
South Avon ..	Salisbury, Ringwood, Christchurch.
Frome	Dorchester, Wareham.
Bristol Avon ..	Bradford, Bath, Bristol.

DRAINING THE DEVONIAN WATERSHED.

33

On the South.**On the North.**

Flowing into English Channel.		Flowing into Bristol Channel.	
River.	Chief Towns.	River.	Chief Towns.
Otter ..	Honiton.	Oke or	Oakhampton,
Exe ..	Tiverton, Exeter.	Torridge	Bideford.
Dart ..	Totnes, Dartmouth	Tawe ..	Barnstaple.
Tamar ..	Devonport, Plymouth (on the Plym)	Parret ..	Bridgewater, Taunton on Tone; Yeovil on Yeo.

DRAINING THE CAMBRIAN MOUNTAINS.

34

1. On the North, flowing into the Irish Sea.

River.	Chief Towns.
Dee	Llangollen, Chester.
Conway	Llanrwst, Conway.

2. On the West, flowing into Cardigan Bay.

River.	Chief Towns.
Ystwith	Aberrystwith.
Teify	Lampeter, Newcastle Emlyn, Cardigan.

34

3. On the South, flowing into the Bristol Channel.

Contd.

River	Chief Towns.
Towy	<i>Llangadock, Caermarthen.</i>
Tawe.. ..	<i>Swansea.</i>
Taff	<i>Cardiff.</i>
Usk	<i>Abergavenny, Usk, Newport.</i>
Wye	<i>Monmouth, Chepstow.</i>

4. The **Severn** drains Central Wales and West Central England.

LAKES.

35

1. **England** has but few **Lakes**, and these are mostly situated among the **Cumbrian Hills**.

2. The most important are :—

Windermere	} <i>Among the Cumbrian Hills.</i>
Ulles-water	
Derwent-water	
Coniston	
Bassenthwaite-water ..	
Wast-water	} <i>in North Wales.</i>
Bala	

3. **Windermere**, the largest English Lake, is only about 10 miles long, and 1 mile wide.

The lake District of Cumberland is much resorted to by tourists from all parts of England, on account of its beauty.

CLIMATE.

36

1. The **Climate** of England is **healthy**, and **milder** than that of most other countries in the same latitude. Much rain falls.

The extremes of *summer heat* and *winter cold* are less felt in England than in most other countries of the temperate zones, on account of its insular position. The proximity of the *Atlantic Ocean* and the *warm Gulf Stream* causes greater uniformity in its atmosphere.

36

Contd.

Labrador, with its nine months of winter, lies in the same latitude as England. The central part of Russia also lies in the same latitude as England; but it has a very hot summer and an intensely cold winter.

The warmest districts of England embrace the Isle of Wight, Hampshire, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall. In some of the sheltered bays, as at *Ventnor*, in the Isle of Wight; *Bournemouth*, in Hampshire; *Torbay*, in Devonshire; *Penzance*, in Cornwall; and in the *Scilly Isles*, the winters are so mild that *myrtles*, *citrons*, *camellias*, *cacti*, *fuchsias*, and other exotics, will flourish in the open air.

2. **West winds** prevail in the *western counties*, and are charged with *much moisture*.

3. **East winds** prevail in spring. They are *cold*, *dry*, and *piercing*.

4. The **Eastern shores** of England are subject to less rain than the western.

The *westerly winds* of the Atlantic Ocean, which prevail in the western countries, are charged with much moisture; and, as they blow over the Pennine, Cambrian, and Devonian heights, the moisture becomes condensed into rain drops; hence the greater prevalence of wet weather on the western than on the eastern side of England.

SOIL.

5. The **Soil** of England is generally *fertile*. There are only a *few barren wastes*, and these are gradually being reclaimed.

Something like *four-fifths* of England is fit for cultivation. About *one half* of England consists of meadows, pastures, and marshes, and a *third* of arable land and gardens.

QUESTIONS.

1. Describe the surface of England.
2. Name the mountain systems of England and describe their positions.
3. What is meant by "fell?" Give a list of all the English mountains ending in "fell."

4. What is meant by the Welsh word "Pen?" Give a list of 10 mountains or places commencing with "Pen."

5. Explain the origin of Snowdon, Cumbrian, and Cambrian.

6. Write out a list of the hills of England.

7. What are the five largest rivers of England, and name the largest towns drained by them?

8. Give a list of rivers draining the Penine and central water-sheds.

9. What are the Welsh rivers flowing into the Bristol Channel?

10. Where are the largest lakes of England situated, and why?

11. Compare the climate of England with other countries in the same latitude.

12. What are the causes of its mildness?

13. Which are the warmest districts?

14. What kind of soil has England?

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

ANIMALS.

- 37 1. England is remarkably *free* from **wild Animals**; and the few she has are of the most innocent kind, as the *fallow-deer*, *red-deer*, *fox*, *weasel*, *hare*, *rabbit*, *squirrel*, &c.

The *bear*, *wolf*, *wild boar*, *beaver*, &c., were found in England during the time of the Ancient Britons.

The *wolf* so infested the homes of the Anglo-Saxons, that, they called January the *Wolf-Monat*.

A few *wild boars* in the New Forest were protected for the chase down to the time of Charles I. *Wilberfel*, that is, the *wild boar fell*, is the name of a district in Westmoreland.

The *beaver* gives its name to Beverley, in Yorkshire. It was found in Wales, on the Teify, in the reign of King John.

The *wild ox* is still preserved in *Chillingham Park*, in Northumberland. It is of a white colour, and is supposed to be descended from the ancient British race.

The *otter*, *wild cat*, *badger*, and *bat* are still found, but in no great numbers.

2. The **domestic Animals** of England are very useful, such as the *cow*, *sheep*, *horse*, *ass*, *dog*, &c.

Channel Islands and *Ayrshire cows* are famous for milk; *Scotch* and *Hereford cattle* for beef; whilst *Short-horns* and *Welsh cattle* combine both qualities.

3. The **reptiles** of England are not numerous; among them are included the *common viper*, the *ringed snake*, and *blindworm*.

The *common viper*, or *adder*, is the only *venomous reptile* found.

37
Contd.

4. The domestic fowls are of foreign origin, and so are the peacock, turkey, and pheasant.

Our common fowl, the peacock, and the pheasant, are of Asiatic origin.

The turkey was introduced from America in 1524; so called, being first supposed a Turkish bird.

Game, for a thickly populated country, is plentiful—partridges and pheasants being general; grouse frequent the northern moors.

Our shores are visited in winter by the wild swan, the wild goose, the wild duck, and other sea birds from Northern Europe.

38

1. The seas and rivers of England yield a good supply of Fish; the salmon, cod, herring, mackerel, and pilchard being the most plentiful.

The shoals of pilchards confine their annual visits almost entirely to Cornwall and Devonshire; and mackerel are found in greatest quantities on the southern shores from February to June. The herring arrives on our shores from the deep seas about the middle of summer; the fishery commences in Scotland in the month of June, and continues till November, off Yarmouth. The Cod Fishery is prosecuted on the Dogger Bank, in the North Sea, the best fish being taken by hook and line. Flat fishes—turbot, plaice, soles, &c.—are caught in the English Channel and North Sea, chiefly by trawlers.

VEGETATION.

2. The Vegetation of England is more luxuriant than that of any other country in the same latitude, the soil being generally more fertile, and the temperature higher.

3. There are no extensive Forests;¹ the elm, oak, beech, fir, chestnut, maple, and willow are the most important trees.

¹ As many as seventy-seven forests were at one time enumerated as the property of the Crown alone, but these have been successively cut down; only six of them now having any important extent, viz.:—New Forest and Woolmer Forest, in Hampshire; Windsor Forest, in Berkshire; Dean Forest, in Gloucestershire; Delamere Forest, in Cheshire; and Whittlebury Forest, in Northamptonshire. Many places still retain the name of "forest," which have now no claim to the name, being but thinly covered with trees, such as Macclesfield Forest, in Cheshire; the Forest of Arden, in Warwickshire; and Dartmoor Forest, in Devonshire.

38

Contd.

Sufficient timber is not now produced for the use of the people; large quantities being imported from the shores of the Baltic Sea and British America.

At one time the whole of England was covered with forests; but these have been gradually cut down, the soil being required to furnish food for the growing population.

MINERALS.

39

1. England is very rich in useful Minerals. The most important are *coal, iron, lead, tin, copper, slate, and salt.*

England owes her position as the richest country in the world to the abundant supply of her minerals.

Mining, without doubt, is of older date in England than in any other part of Europe. *Tin* is said to have been dug in Cornwall 2,000 years ago; and the *lead mines* of Derbyshire were worked by the Romans, blocks of lead bearing Roman inscriptions being found on the Derbyshire Moors.

2. Its chief **Mineral Wealth** lies in the *Northern and Western Counties.*

Generally speaking, the mineral wealth of England lies north and west of a line drawn from *Flamborough Head*, in Yorkshire, to the mouth of the *River Axe*, in Devonshire, passing through *Northampton*. The counties to the south-east of this line are almost entirely agricultural.

3. The most valuable **Coalfields** are—the

Coalfield.	Chief Colliery Towns and Districts.
Northumberland and Durham	Newcastle, North and South Shields, Jarrow, Sunderland.
Cumberland	Whitehaven, Workington, Maryport:
South Lancashire	Wigan, Burnley, Blackburn, Bury.
York, Derby, and Nottingham	Rotherham, Sheffield, Mansfield.
South Staffordshire	Dudley, Wednesbury, Wolverhampton.
North Staffordshire	Stoke, Burslem, Hanley, Newcastle-under-Lyme
Shropshire	Coalbrookdale, Wellington.
South Wales	Merthyr Tydvil, Aberdare, Tredegar.
Bristol	The Mendip Hills and North of Bristol.

39

Contd.

These Coalfields engage nearly 400,000¹ people, and are sufficient to supply the wants of England for more than seven centuries¹ at the present rate of consumption, which is over 123 million tons² yearly.

The coal trade has been in existence upwards of 600 years, as a grant relative to the right of digging coal at Newcastle dates from the year 1239, Henry III.

40

1. **Iron** is widely diffused, being found more or less with coal on all the *coal-basins*; as well as in the districts of *Cleveland*, in Yorkshire; *Furness*, in Lancashire; and *Northamptonshire*.³

2. **Copper** and **Tin** are found in *Cornwall* and *Devon*; and **Copper** in the *Pary's Mountain*, Anglesey, but in less quantities than formerly.

Cornwall supplied *tin* to the Phœnicians 2,000 years ago.

Much of the *copper* dug in Cornwall, as well as that imported from America and Australia, is smelted at *Swansea*, *Llanelly*, and other places on the *South Wales Coalfield*.

3 **Lead** is chiefly found in *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, *Derby*, *Cornwall*, and *Devon*.

The *Romans* worked the *lead mines* of Derbyshire.

4. **Slate** is very abundant in *North Wales* and *Cumberland*.

The quarries of *Bethesda* and *Llanberis*, in *Caernarvonshire*, are the largest in Britain.

Blacklead or **Plumbago** is found in *Borrowdale*, in *Cumberland*, but owing to the unproductiveness of the mines they are only worked occasionally. **Plumbago** is now so scarce there that no pencils are made of that material. The lead of which pencils are made is a composition of *Mexican lead*, *antimony*, and other substances.

¹ The Royal Commission, appointed in 1866, estimated that Great Britain possesses about 146,480,000 tons of coal, of which 90,267,000,000 are immediately available. This, at the present rate of consumption, is sufficient to last more than 700 years.

² The Coal Committee, appointed by the House of Commons, in March, 1872, estimated the quantity of coal dug from the mines during 1872 to be 123,386,758 tons; the number of people employed in the production, 398,344; and the quantity exported, 18,212,000 tons.

³ See Lesson 44.

41.

1. **Rock Salt** is found at *Northwich*, in *Cheshire*, and **Spring Salt** at *Droitwich*, in *Worcestershire*.

The supply of *rock salt* from the *Northwich* mines seems almost inexhaustible. They are often lit for *pic-nic parties* by a multitude of torches, the effect of the illumination being very charming.

About 30,000 tons of fine white salt are annually produced from the *brine springs* of *Droitwich*, where *salt pans* existed in the times of the Romans.

2. **Good Building Stone** is somewhat scarce. The finest kinds are found at *Bath*, in *Somersetshire*, and *Portland*, in *Dorsetshire*; but the largest quantities are supplied by *Yorkshire*.

Bricks are generally used as a substitute for stone in most of our large towns.

3. **Fuller's Earth**, used in cleansing wool, is found at *Reigate* in *Surrey*.

The Minerals raised (1881) in the United Kingdom were worth over 88 millions sterling.

Gold and silver are not found. Gold is chiefly imported from Australia, California, and British Columbia, and Silver chiefly from Mexico, to the annual value of £23,500,000.

QUESTIONS.

1. Up to what time were wild boars and beavers found in England?

2. Where is the wild ox still seen?

3. Which is the only venomous reptile found?

4. From whence were pheasants, peacocks, turkeys, and common fowl obtained?

5. Which are the largest forests now existing in England?

6. Where are pilchards and mackerel mostly caught?

7. Name the most important minerals of England, and say where they are found.

8. How many people are engaged in our coal mines?

9. How long is it estimated that the coal fields of England will last?

10. What difference is there between the salt of Northwich and Droitwich?

INDUSTRIAL FACTS.

MANUFACTURES.

42

1. England is the most important **Manufacturing** country in the World.

2 Her *chief manufactures* are :—

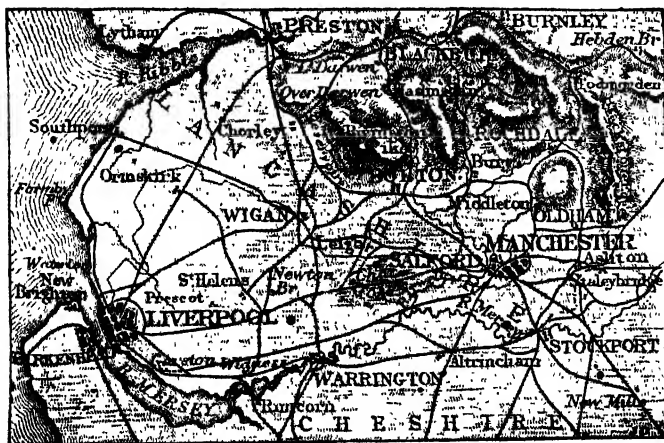
Cotton Goods,
Woollen Goods,
Iron Goods,
Silk Goods,
Carpets, and Earthenware.

3 **Cotton Goods** are made chiefly in *Lancashire, Cheshire, and the neighbouring counties.*

4. **Cotton Goods** are made in *Lancashire at Manchester, Blackburn, Oldham, Preston, Bolton, Rochdale, Wigan, Ashton, Bury, Chorley, Burnley, &c.*

5. In *Cheshire at Stockport, Dukinfield, Hyde, &c.*

6. In *Derbyshire at Glossop, &c.*



THE GREAT COTTON DISTRICT.

42

Contd.

HISTORY.—The art of *making cotton goods* in England came from the Netherlands in the beginning of the 17th century, but up to the middle of last century, the only method of spinning known was by the hand-wheel, or distaff and spindle.

In 1738, John Wyatt, of Birmingham, invented the *spinning-machine*.

In 1767, Hargreaves, a poor weaver of Blackburn, invented the *spinning-jenny*, but a mob destroyed his machinery.

In 1769, Arkwright, a barber's apprentice, invented the *spinning-frame*, and erected a mill at Cromford, in Derbyshire.

In 1775, Samuel Crompton, of Bolton, invented the *mule-jenny*, and some of his finest yarns were sold at twenty guineas per lb. These inventions, followed by many others, gave a great impetus to the trade: the *factory system* was developed; and little villages grew into enormous towns, so that Lancashire, with its Manchester and Liverpool, has become one of the most populous counties in England.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

43

1. Woollen Goods are made in the West-riding of Yorkshire, and in Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and Gloucestershire.

2. In Yorkshire at Leeds, Bradford, Wakefield, Huddersfield, Halifax, &c.

3. In Wiltshire at Trowbridge and Bradford.

4. In Somersetshire at Frome and Bath.

5. In Gloucestershire at Stroud.

Leeds is specially noted for cloths. Bradford for worsteds.

Saltire for alpaca. Dewsbury and Batley are noted for their shoddy mills; and Dewsbury also for blankets.

The cloths of Wilts, Somerset, and Gloucestershire, are fine in texture; they are spoken of in the trade as the West of England goods. Yorkshire cloths are generally coarser in texture.

Before the extensive use of steam power, the cloth trade was almost entirely confined to towns in the south of England. Newbury, in Berkshire, and many other towns now agricultural, being then manufacturing as well.

43

Contd.

HISTORY.—The Romans undoubtedly taught the Britons the art of spinning wool, and making the yarn into cloth, but broad cloths were not made in England until the early part of the 13th century.

At various periods, Fleming emigrants settled on the *Welsh Marshes*. In the reign of Henry I., a number of Flemings applied to him for permission to settle in England; but he planted them in the neighbourhood of *Haverford-west*, and *Neath*, in South Wales, to secure possession of those districts for the English crown.

A colony of Flemings also settled at *Worsted*, near Norwich, and at *Halifax*, in Yorkshire, at an early date; and at *Kendal*, in the reign of Edward III.

To encourage the trade,¹ Edward III. invited Flemish weavers, fullers, and dyers over; and in 1337, prohibited the export of wool, as well as the wearing of woollen cloths made out of England.

THE IRON TRADE.

44

1. The Iron Trade is almost entirely confined to towns situated on the **Coalfields**.

HISTORY.—Julius Caesar found the Britons in possession of iron rings and iron scythes; and, as ancient beds of cinders have been found containing iron coins, bearing Roman inscriptions, it is only reasonable to suppose that iron smelting dates at least from the Roman invasion.

Baron nobles kept a smith to maintain their iron armour in order. The district around *Sheffield* has been noted for its iron-work since the time of the Roman possession; and *Furness*, in Lancashire, is so called from the number of furnaces that existed there in olden times.

Forges existed in *Sussex*, *Dean Forest*, and *Arden Forest*, in the reign of Henry VIII.; and cannon were first cast at *Buxted*, in *Sussex*, in the same reign.

2. There are three important branches in the Iron Trade:—

¹ To prevent the decay of the woollen trade, a law was passed in the reign of Charles II., compelling people to bury their friends in woollen shrouds, and this law stood on the statute book for 150 years.

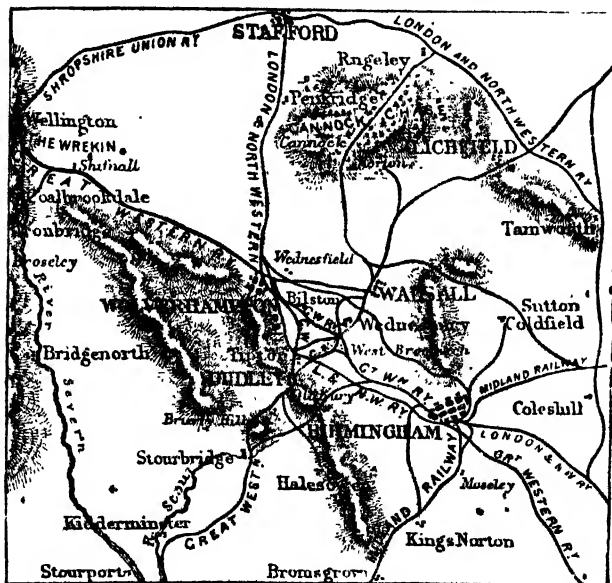
44

Contd.

(a) The **Smelting of Iron Stone**, or manufacture of *pig iron*.

(b) The manufacture of **Iron Goods or Hardware**

(c) The manufacture of **Bessemer Steel**.



BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.

3. The chief **Iron Smelting Districts** of England

are—

The *Cleveland District* of York-
shire.

Furness, in Lancashire.

The *South Staffordshire* Coal-
field.

The *South Wales* Coalfield.

The *York, Derby, and Notting-
ham* Coalfield.

The *Shropshire* Coalfield.

The *Cumberland* Coalfield, &c.

44

Contd.

The *Cleveland district*, chief town Middlesborough, smelts nearly one-third of the iron ore produced in England.

The *district of Furness*, containing the important towns of *Barrön* and *Dalton*, is also extremely busy in the smelting of iron ore and the manufacture of steel.

Merthyr Tydvil and *Aberdare* are the most important towns on the *South Wales* coalfield, engaged in smelting iron ore.

Wolverhampton, *Dudley*, *Wednesbury*, and *West Bromwich*, are the most important towns engaged in this branch of the trade on the *South Staffordshire* coalfield.

Rothgham is the chief town on the *York, Derby, and Nottingham* coalfield.

HARDWARE.

45

1. **Hardware** is the name given to *iron goods* in general.

2. **Heavy Iron Goods** are made chiefly at *Birmingham*, *Wolverhampton*, *Wednesbury*, *Walsall*, *Dudley*, *Bilston*, *Tipton*, &c.

3. **Cutlery and Tools** are made chiefly at *Sheffield* and *Birmingham*.

The "*Sheffield whittle*," or large knife, was renowned in the time of Chaucer, who mentions it in one of his poems.

4. **Machinery** is made chiefly at *Birmingham*, *Sheffield*, *Manchester*, *Newcastle*, *Leeds*, and *Crewe*.

Agricultural machinery is chiefly made at *Ipswich*, *Grantham*, and *Bedford*.

5. **Nails** are made at *Dudley*, *Bromsgrove*, and districts around; and **Locks**, **Screws**, **Bolts**, &c., at *Birmingham*.

6. **Pins and Needles** are made at *Redditch* and other towns in *East Worcestershire*.

SILKS.

46

1. Silk goods are made at *Macclesfield*, in Cheshire; *Coventry*, in Warwickshire; *Manchester*; and at *Bethnal Green* and *Spitalfields*, in London.

The *silk trade* does not flourish in England.

HISTORY.—The earliest historical notice of this trade dates from 1363, when *Edward III.* passed a law restricting the manufacture to certain kinds of goods. Laws were also passed by *Henry VI.*, 1454, *Edward IV.*, 1463, and by *Henry VII.*, to protect the trade.

Silk dyers and *weavers* were brought from the continent and settled in London in the reign of *James I.*, and from this time the trade flourished. The *Edict of Nantes*, passed in 1685, compelled about 70,000 French merchants, manufacturers, and workmen, to take refuge in England; they brought their looms and machinery with them, and settled chiefly at *Spitalfields*.

The first silk mill fitted with machines was established at Derby, 1720, by *Sir Thomas Lombe*, whose brother, disguised as a common workman, copied the plans of the best machinery in Italy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

2. **Earthenware** is chiefly manufactured in several towns and villages of *North Staffordshire*, called the *Potteries*; and also at *Lambeth*, a part of London.

3. The principal towns in the **Potteries** are *Stoke-upon-Trent*, *Burslem*, *Hanley*, and *Etruria*.

Worcester and *Leeds* are celebrated for the manufacture of *Porcelain*, and *Stourbridge* for crucibles.

The excellence of this manufacture is almost entirely due to the skill and perseverance of *Josiah Wedgwood*, of *Etruria*.

4. **Leather** is manufactured chiefly in *Southwark* and *Bermondsey*, parts of London; *Northampton*, and *Stafford*.

Boots and *shoes*, for the trade, are largely made at *Leicester*, *Northampton*, *Kettering*, and other towns and villages of *Northamptonshire*; and also in the *South* and *East* of London.

ENGLAND.

INDUSTRIAL MAP.

Coal Fields, thus.



47

1. **Carpets** are made at *Kidderminster*, in *Worcestershire*; *Rochdale*, in *Lancashire*; and *Halifax*, in *Yorkshire*.

Those Carpets known as *Brussels* are manufactured at *Kidderminster*; whilst the so-called *Kidderminster Carpets* are now made in the *West Riding of Yorkshire* and *Scotland*.

Neither Carpets nor Rugs are now made at *Azminster*, in *Devonshire*; and only a few at *Wilton*, in *Wiltshire*, although these towns were the former centres of the trade.

2. **Blankets** are made at *Witney*, in *Oxfordshire*.

Blankets were first made at *Bristol*, in 1340, by *Thomas Blanket*.

3. **Flannels** are made at *Rochdale* and *Halifax*, in *England*; and at *Welshpool* and *Dolgelly*, in *Wales*.

4. **Gloves** are made in large quantities at *Worcester*, *Woodstock*, in *Oxon*; and *Yeovil*, in *Somersetshire*.

48

1. **Hosiery and Lace** are manufactured by machine at *Nottingham*, *Derby*, *Leicester*, *Hinckley*, and in the neighbouring villages. *Honiton* and the district around *Devonshire* is celebrated for its beautiful hand-made lace.

2. **Linen Goods** are made at *Leeds* and *Barnsley*, and other towns in the *West Riding of Yorkshire*; and *Alpaca*, at *Saltaire*.

Dewsbury and *Batley*, in *Yorkshire*, are noted for their *Shoddy Mills*.

3. **Glass** is largely made at *Newcastle*, *St. Helens*, *Stourbridge*, *Birmingham*, and *Bristol*.

4. **Clocks and Watches** are made chiefly at *Clerkenwell*, in *London*; *Coventry*, in *Warwickshire*; and at *Liverpool* and *Prescot*, in *Lancashire*.

- 49
1. **Mixed Goods** of silk and wool are made at *Norwich*.
 2. **Shipbuilding** employs about 20,000 hands. The ports on the Thames, Mersey, and Tyne are busily engaged—*London, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Sunderland, Shields, Jarrow, Barrow, and Plymouth* being chiefly noted for the trade.
 3. **Paper** is chiefly manufactured in *Kent, Hertfordshire, and Lancashire*.
 4. **Straw Plaiting** largely occupies the people of *Bedford, Luton, Dunstable, and the surrounding districts*.

AGRICULTURE.

- 50
1. The **Agriculture** of England has greatly improved during the past few years. Sufficient food, however, is not produced for the wants of its excessive population.
 On account of foreign competition, *Corn Crops* are not profitable for the English farmer.
 2. The chief objects of culture are *Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, Turnips, Hops, and Artificial Grasses*.
 3. **Wheat** and **Barley** are most extensively cultivated in the *south-eastern* counties; **Rye**, in the *midland* and *northern* counties; **Oats**, in the *northern* and *fenny* districts.
Potatoes and *Turnips* are extensively cultivated almost everywhere.
 4. **Hops** are grown chiefly in *Kent, Surrey, Hereford, and Worcester*.

50

Contd.

Orchards of apples, pears, plums, and cherries abound in the southern and western counties, especially in *Deronsshire, Somersetshire, Hereford, and Kent.*

The Vine comes to perfection nowhere in England.

QUESTIONS.

1. What position does England take as a manufacturing country?
2. What are the chief manufactures?
3. Where are cotton goods made?
4. *Whose names should be remembered in connection with the progress of the cotton trade? Why?*
5. *Write out a short history of the trade.*
6. Where are woollen goods made?
7. *What change has taken place in the locality of this manufacture? Why?*
8. *What English sovereigns encouraged the woollen trade?*
9. *What people improved this trade in England?*
10. *Where were the English iron forges found in the reign of Henry VIII.?*
11. *Why have they been removed from those districts?*
12. Which are now the chief iron smelting districts?
13. Where are cannons, guns, cutlery, tools, machinery, nails, and needles respectively made?
14. Which are the chief centres of the silk trade?
15. *What people greatly improved this trade?*
16. Where are earthenware, porcelain, leather, carpets, blankets, flannel, gloves, linen goods, watches, and paper respectively made?
17. Which are the most active ship-building ports?

COMMERCE.

51

1. England is the chief commercial nation of the world, and her ships are found in every sea.

The chief causes of England's commercial greatness are:—

- (a) *Its manufacturing superiority* over every other country. Raw materials are required from every clime for this branch of industry, and manufactured goods are supplied to the whole world.
- (b) *It occupies a central position* among the trading countries of the world, and has a large extent of coast, with good harbours.
- (c) *Large supplies of food* are required from other countries for its excessive population.
- (d) *Its people are naturally intelligent, prudent, and enterprising, and make the most of the many advantages they possess.*

51

Contd.

2. The **British Mercantile Service**¹ consists of nearly 19,000 steam and sailing vessels,² which carry nearly 6½ million tons, and are manned by nearly 200,000 sailors.

3. The **principal Ports of England** are:—

London,	on the <i>Thames</i> .	Whitehaven,	on <i>Solway Firth</i> .
Liverpool,	on the <i>Mersey</i> .	South & North Shields	} on the <i>Tyne</i> .
Hull,	on the <i>Humber</i> .	Hartlepool	
Newcastle,	on the <i>Tyne</i> .	Yarmouth,	on the <i>Yare</i> .
Bristol,	on the <i>Avon</i> .	Swansea,	on the <i>Tawe</i> .
Cardiff,	on the <i>Taff</i> .	Grimsby,	on the <i>Humber</i> .
Sunderland,	on the <i>Wear</i> .	Stockton,	on the <i>Tees</i> .
Plymouth,	on the <i>Plym</i> .		
Southampton,	on the <i>Itchen</i> .		

Although the general trade of London is much greater than that of Liverpool, the foreign tonnage of Liverpool is greater than that of London.

Liverpool is the great *cotton port*, *American mail station*, and *emigration dépôt*, &c.

The *Irish trade* is mostly confined to Liverpool, Bristol, Holyhead, and Fleetwood.

The *Tyne ports*, Whitehaven, Cardiff, and Sunderland, are mostly engaged in exporting *coal*.

Hull is chiefly connected with the *Baltic trade*.

Southampton is an important *packet station* to the Mediterranean and the East, but less so than formerly.

Swansea is largely engaged in the *copper trade*.

Yarmouth is engaged in the *herring fishery*.

52

1. **Imports** are goods brought into a country from abroad.

The annual value of British Imports³ is more than £413,000,000.

¹ Note that we here speak of the United Kingdom.

² In 1882, the following vessels and men were registered as belonging to the United Kingdom, exclusive of river steamers and masters:—14,588 sailing vessels, employing 97,201 men; and 4,381 steamers, employing 98,786 men; making a total of 18,969 vessels—195,987 men—tonnage 6,715,080 tons.

³ In 1882, the value of the Imports of the United Kingdom, exclusive of Bullion and Specie, was £413,019,608 (of which £99,430,897 was from British Possessions), and Exports £306,660,714 (of which £92,337,617 was to British Possessions). Thus the total amount of money circulated in commerce was £719,680,322, which is about *four and a half times* greater than it was in 1840.

52
Contd.

2. The Imports of England consist chiefly of *raw materials* for her manufactures, and *articles of food*.

3. England imports for her Manufactures.—
Raw Cotton, Wool, Raw Silk, Flax, Hides, Timber,
Tallow, Madder, Indigo, Gold, Silver, Copper, &c.

Cotton.. ..	Is obtained from the <i>United States, East Indies, Brazil, and Egypt.</i>
Wool	From <i>Australia, Cape of Good Hope, East Indies, and Germany.</i>
Silk	From <i>India, Italy, China, and France.</i>
Flax	From <i>Russia, and other countries around the Baltic, Egypt, &c.</i>
Hides and } Tallow }	From <i>South America, Russia, East Indies, and Cape Colony.</i>
Timber ..	From <i>Canada, the countries around the Baltic, the United States and Central America.</i>
Madder ..	From <i>France and Turkey.</i>
Indigo.. ..	From the <i>East Indies and Central America.</i>
Gold	From <i>Australia, California, British Columbia, Peru, Mexico, &c.</i>
Silver	From <i>Mexico, Bolivia, Chili, &c.</i>
Copper ..	From <i>Chili, Peru, Australia, Mexico, Spain, &c.</i>

53

1. England Imports for Consumption :—Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Corn and other grain, Oils, Spirits, and Tobacco, Salt Beef and Pork, &c.

Tea	Is obtained from <i>China, Assam, and India.</i>
Sugar	From <i>West Indies, Brazil, East Indies, United States, and the Mauritius.</i>
Coffee	From <i>West Indies, Brazil, and Arabia.</i>
Corn	From the <i>United States, Canada, Southern Russia, Queensland, New Zealand, Prussia, &c.</i>
Oils	From <i>Western Africa, and the countries around the Mediterranean Sea.</i> [Russia. Mineral Oils come from <i>United States, Canada, and</i>
Tobacco ..	From the <i>West Indies and the United States.</i>
Spirits.. }	From <i>France, Spain, West Indies, Germany, the</i>
Wines.. }	<i>Madeira Islands, and Italy.</i>

53

Contd.

2. On an average, every person in the United Kingdom requires per annum from other countries, about

241 lbs. of corn. ¹	4½ lbs. of currants.
70 " sugar.	1 " coffee.
13½ " rice.	8½ " bacon.
6½ " butter.	9½ " potatoes.
5 " cheese.	½ " cocoa.
4½ " tea.	23 eggs.

54

1. *Exports are goods sent out of a country.*

2. The *exports* of England are chiefly her manufactured goods and minerals.

3. The most important **Things Exported** are Cotton Goods, Woollen Goods, Linen Goods, Silk Goods, Iron Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Earthenware, Tin, Machinery, and Coal.

The annual value of our Exports, exclusive of bullion and coin² specie, in 1882, was nearly £307,000,000, and is on the increase.³

Of these articles, the largest quantities are exported to the *United States, East Indies, Germany, France, Australia, Holland, Belgium, British North America, Spain, Russia, South Africa, Italy, Brazil, and Turkey, &c.*

QUESTIONS.

1. What remark is made about the commerce of England?

2. Why is the commerce of England so great?

3. How many mercantile ships were registered in 1871, and what was their tonnage?

4. How many sailors were employed?

5. Enumerate the leading ports of England, and describe the chief trade of each.

6. What are imports? Exports?

7. What are the chief articles imported into England?

8. From whence does England obtain sugar, rice, cotton, coffee, tea, gold, and wool?

9. What are the chief countries to which England exports goods?

10. What are the principal articles exported by England?

¹ Compiled from the *Statistical Abstract* (1882).

² See No. 2, Page 51.

WATERING-PLACES.

- 55 1. *Brighton, Hastings, Margate*, and the *Isle of Wight* are chiefly resorted to by Londoners.
2. *Scarborough, Blackpool, Llandudno, Rhyl, Southport, New Brighton*, and *Isle of Man* are chiefly visited by the residents of *Liverpool, Manchester*, and the large manufacturing towns of the North.
3. *Tenby, Ilfracombe, Bournemouth, Weymouth*, the *Isle of Wight*, and *Torquay*, are much frequented by the residents of London, and of the southern and western counties.
4. The chief **Spas** of England are *Bath, Cheltenham, Buxton, Matlock, Harrogate, Malvern, Leamington, Clifton, Tunbridge Wells*, and *Llandrindod*.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

- 56 1. England is intersected in every direction by **good Roads, Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines**, which make its internal communication more complete than that of any other country, and greatly increases its prosperity.

RAILWAYS.

2. **Railways** are fast superseding common roads and canals. The **united length** of English Railway Lines is nearly 18,500 miles,¹ and nearly 655 million passengers are conveyed per annum.

The first railway opened in England for passenger traffic, and worked by locomotives, was that between *Liverpool and Manchester*, in 1825, which was constructed under the superintendence of George Stephenson.

¹ At the end of 1882 there were 18,457 miles of railway line opened, and the number of passengers carried that year was 654,838,295.

56

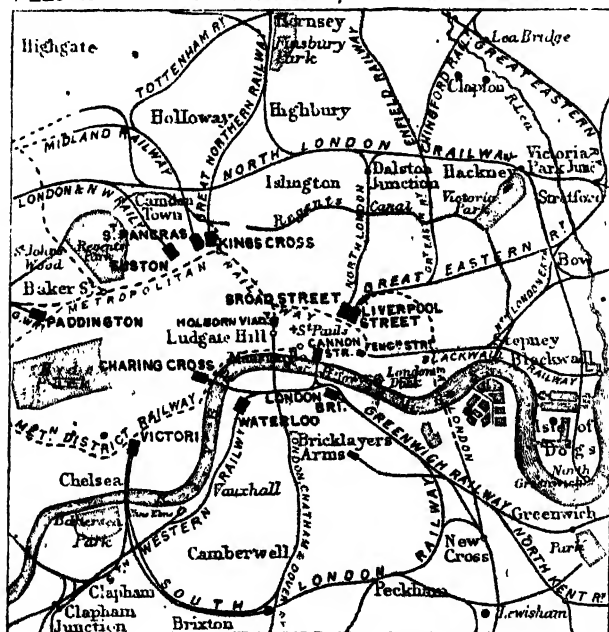
Contd.

3. London is the great centre of the English Railway System, from which the main lines run in every direction.

4. The greatest Railway Lines of England are:—

The London & North Western
The Great Western
The Great Northern
The Midland
The London & South Western

South Eastern
The London, Chatham & Dover
The Great Eastern
The Lancashire & Yorkshire
The North Eastern



LONDON AND ITS SUBURBS.

57

1. The London and North Western (L. & N. W.) main line runs from Euston Square Station, London, to Carlisle, 301 miles; thence to Glasgow and Edinburgh by the Caledonian.

57

Contd.

Passing through *Rugby, Stafford, Crewe, Warrington, Wigan, Preston, Lancaster, and Penrith*, throwing off branches in all directions.

Its greatest branches run from—

(a) *Crewe to Holyhead* for *Dublin* through *Chester, Rhyl, Conway, and Bangor*. (b) *Crewe to Manchester and Leeds*, through *Stockport*. (c) *Crewe to Liverpool*, either by way of *Runcorn* or *Warrington*. (d) *Rugby*, through *Coventry, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton*, to *Stafford*. (e) *Crewe to Carmarthen* through *Oraven Arms*.

The distance from London

To *Aberdeen* is 542 miles;

To *Glasgow*, 406 miles;

To *Carlisle*, 300 miles;

To *Liverpool*, through *Runcorn*, 193 miles;

To *Manchester*, 189 miles;

To *Chester*, 179 miles.

To *Holyhead*, 284 miles;

To *Birmingham*, 113 miles;

Liverpool to Manchester, 31½ miles.

2. The **Great Western (G. W.)** main Line runs from *Paddington Station, London*, to *Bristol*, 118 miles.

Passing through *Reading, Didcot, Swindon, and Bath*; thence to *Penzance*, through *Taunton, Exeter, Plymouth, and Truro*.

Its greatest branches run from—

(a) *Didcot to Birkhead*, through *Birmingham and Chester*. (b) *Swindon to Milford Haven*, through *Gloucester and Swansea*. (c) *Oxford to Wolverhampton*, through *Worcester and Dudley*. (d) *Chippenham to Weymouth*, through *Yeovil*. (e) From *Chester*, in conjunction with the *London and North Western*, to *Holyhead*.

The distance from London

To *Bristol*, 118 miles;

To *Plymouth*, 247 miles;

To *Penzance*, 226 miles;

To *Oxford*, 63 miles;

To *Shrewsbury*, 170 miles;

To *Chester*, 213 miles;

To *Gloucester*, 114 miles;

To *Milford Haven*, 225 miles.

3. The **Great Northern (G. N.)** main Line runs from *King's Cross Station, London*, to *York*, 191 miles.

Passing through *Peterborough, Newark, Retford Junction, and Doncaster*; thence to *Edinburgh* by the *North Eastern*¹ and *North British*.

Its main branches run from:—

(a) *Retford to Manchester and Liverpool*, through *Sheffield*. (b) *Doncaster to Bradford*, through *Leeds*. (c) *Peterborough to Grimsby*, through *Boston and Louth*.

The distance from London

To *York* is 191 miles;

To *Newcastle*, 275 miles;

To *Edinburgh*, 460 miles;

To *Peterborough*, 76 miles.

¹The *North Eastern* line really commences at *Normanton Junction*.



58

1. The **London and South-Western** (L. & S. W.) main Line runs from Waterloo Station, *London*, to *Exeter*, 171 miles.

Passing through *Basingstoke*, *Salisbury*, and *Yeovil*.

Its main branches run from :—

(a) *Woking* to *Portsmouth* and *Isle of Wight*. (b) *Basingstoke* and *Southampton* through *Winchester*, thence to *Weymouth* through *Dorchester*. (c) *London* to *Reading* through *Richmond* and *Windsor*. (d) *Exeter* to *Bideford*.

The distance from *London*

To *Salisbury* is 83 miles ;

To *Exeter*, 171 miles ;

To *Southampton*, 79 miles ;

To *Brighton*, 50 miles.

2. The **London and South-Eastern** (L. & S. E.) main Line runs from Charing Cross Station, *London*, to *Dover*, 88 miles.

Passing through *Tunbridge*, *Ashford*, and *Folkestone*.

Its main branches run from :—

(a) *Tunbridge* to *Hastings* through *Battle*. (b) *Reading* to *Dover*, through *Ashford*. (c) *Ashford* to *Ramsgate* and *Margate*, through *Canterbury*.

The **London, Brighton, and South Coast Line** runs from *London* to *Brighton* and to *Portsmouth* and *Isle of Wight*.

3. The **London, Chatham and Dover Line** (L. C. & D.) runs from the *Holborn Station*, *London*, to *Dover*, 76 miles.

A branch runs from *Faversham* to *Margate* and *Ramsgate*.

59

1. The **Midland main Line** runs from *St. Pancras Station*, *London*, to *Carlisle* ;

Passing through *Leicester*, *Derby*, *Sheffield*, *Normanton*, and *Leeds*.

The main branches run from :—

(a) *Derby* to *Bristol*, through *Birmingham*, *Worcester*, *Cheltenham*, and *Gloucester*. (b) *Derby* to *Lincoln*, through *Nottingham*. (c) *Ambergate* to *Manchester* and *Liverpool*, through the *Peak district*. (d) *Bedford* to *Oxford*.

2. The **Great Eastern Line** (G. E.) runs from *Liverpool Street Station*, *London*, to *Yarmouth*, 121 miles.

Passing through *Cambridge* and *Norwich* and also by way of *Ipswich*.

59

Contd.

3. The **Lancashire and Yorkshire main Line** (L. & Y.) runs from *Liverpool* to *Normanton Junction*, connecting most of the towns in *Lancashire*, and the *West Riding of York*.

The main Line runs from *Liverpool* through *Wigan*, *Bolton*, *Bury*, *Rochdale*, *Todmorden*, and *Wakefield*, to *Normanton Junction*.

The distance from *Liverpool* to *Hull* is 130 miles.

Branches are thrown off in every direction, and the line also connects *Manchester* with *Leeds*, by way of *Rochdale*, *Halifax*, and *Bradford*.

4. The **North-Eastern Line** runs from *Normanton Junction* to *Berwick*, 174 miles.

Passing through *York*, *Darlington*, and *Newcastle*.

The main branches run from :—

(a) *Normanton* to *Middlesborough*, through *Leeds*. (b) *Leeds* to *Scarborough*, through *York*.

The distance from *Carlisle* to *Newcastle* is 66 miles.

ROADS.

60

1. The **Turnpike Roads** of England are level and in good condition.

England is indebted to the Romans for some of the finest roads she now possesses. The chief roads constructed by them laid the foundation of the best turnpike roads now existing, such as—

- (a) The **Watling Street**, from *Richborough*, on the *Thanet Coast*, in *Kent*, to *Chester*, through *London*.
- (b) The **Ermine Street**, from *Pevensay*, near *Beachy Head*, in *Sussex*, to the *River Humber*, through *London* and *Lincoln*.
- (c) The **Fosse-way**, from *Bath* to *Lincoln*, through *Leicester*.
- (d) The **Ikenield Street**, from *Dorchester* to near *Norwich*.

CANALS.

2. The **Canals** of England join all the principal rivers, their united length being about 2,300 miles.

The most important are—

- (a) The **Leeds and Liverpool**, connecting the basins of the *Yorkshire Ouse* and *Mersey*.

60

Contd.

- (b) The **Grand Trunk** and its branches, connecting the *Mersey*, *Trent*, and *Thames*.
- (c) The **Kennet and Avon**, connecting the *Thames* with *Bristol*.
- (d) The **Bridgewater Canal**, opened in 1760, connecting the *Mersey* with *Manchester*, was the first large one made in England. The Duke of Bridgewater, assisted by the celebrated engineer, James Brindley, was the first Englishman who interested himself in the construction of canals.

3. All English towns can communicate with each other in a few seconds by means of the **Electric Telegraph Wires**, which are now the property of the Government.

QUESTIONS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. What sea-side places are chiefly resorted to by London residents?</p> <p>2. Where do Liverpool and Manchester people often spend their summer holidays?</p> <p>3. What is said about the internal communication of England?</p> <p>4. Enumerate the chief railway lines of England.</p> <p>5. How many miles are now opened?</p> <p>6. Trace on a railway map the following routes :—</p> | <p>(a) From London to Swansea.</p> <p>(b) From Norwich to Liverpool.</p> <p>(c) From Berwick to Liverpool.</p> <p>(d) From Bristol to Lancaster.</p> <p>(e) From Birmingham to Penzance.</p> <p>(f) From Southampton to Gloucester.</p> <p>7. Who founded the finest roads of England?</p> <p>8. Name some of the old Roman roads.</p> <p>9. What are the chief canals of England, and what towns do they connect?</p> |
|---|--|

SOCIAL FEATURES.

THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

61 1. The **Population**¹ of *England* and *Wales* in 1881 was nearly 26,000,000, or nearly 448 to a square mile.

The places of the densest population are *London* and its suburbs, *Lancashire*, the *West Riding of Yorkshire*, *South Staffordshire*, *Merthyr Tydfil* and its neighbourhood, and *Newcastle* and adjoining towns. *London* alone contains more than four millions, or nearly as many as there are in the whole of *Scotland*, and more than half as many as there are in *Ireland*.

¹ The census is taken every ten years; that of 1881 declared the population of *England* and *Wales* to be 25,963,286.

61

Contd.

2. The **ENGLISH** belong to the **Teutonic Race**, and are mostly descended from the Saxons, who conquered the Ancient Britons in the 5th and 6th centuries.

The *Danish* and *Norman* element, however, is rather strong. The Danes settled down in the northern and eastern counties in the latter part of the 9th and the commencement of the 10th centuries, in large numbers. The Normans conquered England in 1066, and occupied most of the important positions in the country; consequently many of the large landowners of England are of Norman origin.

3. The **WELSH** belong to the **Celtic Race**, and are descended from the *Ancient Britons*.

Many of the inhabitants of *Cumberland*, *Westmoreland*, *Cornwall*, and the western counties generally are descended from the Ancient Britons. The original British language was currently spoken in Cumberland until the 11th century, and in Cornwall during the reign of Elizabeth.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

62

1. England and Wales are divided into **52 counties¹ or shires**; 40 in England, and 12 in Wales.

Shire is of Saxon origin, and means a *share*; and county is derived from *count*.²

Yorkshire is the largest county, and Rutland the smallest.

2. Most of the counties are again sub-divided into **hundreds and parishes**.

Hundreds are mentioned in *Domesday Book*, and are supposed to refer to the districts occupied by a hundred heads of families.

¹ The times and circumstances under which the various counties got their origin are quite uncertain. With the exception of eight founded by Henry the VIII., they belong no doubt to the Saxon age, and many ascribe the divisions to King Alfred.

² The Saxon counties were governed by an *Earl*, the Norman title for which was *Comte*, hence we derive *Count* and *Countess*.

62

Contd.

Wards.—The four northern counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, are sub-divided into *wards*, a term which doubtless refers to the duty of the natives to keep *watch* and *ward* in Saxon and Norman times.

Wapentakes.—Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire are divided into *Wapentakes*. The term owes its origin to the fact that the followers of a chieftain touched his *weapon* as a token of allegiance.

Lathes and Rapes.—Kent has five *lathes*, and Sussex six *rapes*, and these are again sub-divided into hundreds.

SIX NORTHERN COUNTIES.

63

Northumberland	Newcastle	on the Tyne.
Durham	Durham	Wear.
Yorkshire ¹	York	Ouse.
Cumberland	Carlisle	Eden.
Westmoreland	Appleby	Eden.
Lancashire	Lancaster	Lune.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—The chief towns are Newcastle on the Tyne, the great centre of the *coal trade*; below which is another port, North Shields, and Tynemouth, a *watering place*; Berwick on the Tweed, an old *border town*, which exports *salmon*; Hexham, with a large *cattle market*; and Alnwick, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland.

DURHAM.—The chief towns are Durham on the Wear, a university; Sunderland, a port on the Wear engaged in the *coal trade* and *shipbuilding*; South Shields, on the Tyne, engaged in the *coal trade*, and Jarrow, close by, has important *chemical works* and *shipbuilding yards*; Stockton, on the Tees, is a *flourishing port*; Darlington has a considerable *iron trade*; and Hartlepool is largely engaged in the *coal trade* and the *fisheries*.

YORKSHIRE.—The chief towns are York on the Ouse, noted for its *cathedral and antiquities*; Leeds, on the Aire, the centre of the *woollen trade*; also the neighbouring towns—Bradford, Wakefield, Huddersfield, and Hallifax; Sheffield, on the Don, with the *greatest cutlery trade* in the world; Middlesborough, on the Tees, with its great *mineral wealth*; Dewsbury, where *blankets* are made; Batley, noted for its *shoddy mills*; Hull, the fourth English port; Scarborough and Whitby, famous *seaside resorts*; and Harrogate and Ilkley, well-known *spas*.

WESTMORELAND.—The largest towns are Appleby, on the Eden, the county town; Kendal, that still has a *woollen trade*; and Ambleside, at central spot for *tourists*.

CUMBERLAND.—The most populous towns are Carlisle, on the Eden

¹ Yorkshire is again divided into three divisions, called *Ridings*, or more properly, *thrifthings*—viz.: the *East Riding*, between the Humber and Derwent; the *West Riding*, west of the Ouse and Ure; and the *North Riding*, to the north of these boundaries.

that has *cotton factories* and *iron foundries*; Whitehaven and Workington, ports engaged in the *coal trade*; and Keswick, a central spot for tourists, with a large *lead penoll trade*.

LANCASHIRE.—Lancashire has many populous towns. Liverpool, on the *Mersey*, with its *splendid docks*, has the *finest vessels* in the world, and the greatest *foreign* and *emigrant trade*; Manchester, the largest

manufacturing city in the world, the great centre of the *cotton trade*; and not far distant Oldham, Bolton, Preston, Blackburn, Rochdale, Bury, Burnley, Wigan, Ashton, and Warrington, are also engaged in the same manufacture; Lancaster, the old *shire town*; Barrow-in-Furness, with a considerable *iron trade*; and Southport and Blackpool, famous *watering places*.

SIX EASTERN COUNTIES.

Four of which are washed by the North Sea.

64

Lincolnshire	Lincoln	on the Witham.
Norfolk	Norwich	Wensum.
Suffolk	Ipswich	Orwell.
Essex	Chelmsford	Chelmer.
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Cam.
Huntingdonshire	Huntingdon	Gt. Ouse.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—The largest towns are Lincoln, on the *Witham*, a *cathedral city*; Boston, on the *Witham*; and Great Grimsby, on the *Humber*, are ports with a large *grain trade*; and Louth, Stamford, Spalding, and Grantham, are considerable *market towns*.

NORFOLK.—The chief towns are Norwich, on the *Wensum*, noted for its manufacture of *mixed goods* and *boots*; Yarmouth, on the *Yare*, of world-wide fame for *herrings*; and King's Lynn, the port of the *Ouse*.

SUFFOLK.—Ipswich, on the *Orwell*, the birth-place of *Wolsey*; Lowestoft, a *fishing port*; Bury St. Edmunds, a place of *great antiquity*; and Sudbury, an important *agricultural centre*; are the chief towns.

ESSEX.—Chelmsford is a well-

known *agricultural mart*; Colchester, of Roman origin, is noted for its *antiquities* and *oysters*; Harwich, at the mouth of the *Stour*, is a favourite place of *embarkation* for *Holland* and *Germany*; and Walton, on the *Naze*, is visited for *sea bathing*.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—This county has no large towns; Huntingdon, the birth-place of *Cromwell*, and St. Ives and St. Neots, on the *Ouse*, are all *market towns*, and the village of Stilton gives its name to the cheese sold at Melton Mowbray.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Cambridge, on the *Cam*, with its thirteen colleges and four halls, is an old *university*, celebrated for the study of *mathematics*; Ely, on the *Ouse*, has one of the *oldest cathedrals* in *England*; and Wisbeach, a port on the *Nen*, is an old important *market town*.

[illegible]

SIX SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

Washed by the English Channel.

65

Kent	Maidstone	on the Medway.
Sussex	Lewes	„ South Ouse.
Hampshire	Winchester	„ Itchen.
Dorsetshire	Dorchester	„ Frome.
Devonshire	Exeter	„ Exe.
Cornwall	Bodmin	„ Camel.

KENT.—Maidstone is the centre of the *hop trade*; Canterbury, on the *Stour*, the *Ecclesiastical capital* of England; Greenwich, on the *Thames*, has the *royal observatory*, and more than 800,000 people; Woolwich, adjoining, on the *Thames*, is a *royal military arsenal*; Chatham, on the *Medway*, has *fine fortifications*, an excellent *dockyard*, and is a *naval and military arsenal*; Rochester, adjoining, has the ruins of a *splendid castle*; Sheerness, on *Sheppey Island*, is our *chief naval station*; Gravesend, Margate, and Ramsgate, are *favourite watering places*; and Dover and Folkestone, *continental packet stations*.

SUSSEX.—Lewes, on the *Ouse*, has an *active oar and malt trade*; Brighton and Hastings are *fashionable watering places*; Chichester is an *old cathedral town*; and Newhaven, a *rising port*, on the *Ouse*.

HAMPSHIRE.—Southampton, an *important packet station*; Portsmouth, on *Portsea Island*, has a *grand naval arsenal*; Winchester, the *ancient capital* of England, is now of *little importance*; and Bournemouth is a *mild winter resort for invalids*.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—the *winter garden* of England, contains Newport, in the centre of the *Island*; East Cowes, West Cowes, Ryde,

Sandown, Shanklin, and Ventnor, *fashionable watering places*; and Osborne House, the *marine residence* of the *Queen*.

DORSETSHIRE.—Near Dorchester are the most perfect remains of a *Roman fortification* in England; Weymouth, on a *beautiful bay*, is a *popular sea-side resort*; Poole is noted for *pottery clay and oysters*; Bridport for *twine spinning, fishing nets, and ropes*; Lyme Regis, for its *beautiful scenery and fossil remains*; Sherborne for its *antiquity*; and Portland Isle for its *freestone quarries and convict station*.

DEVONSHIRE.—Exeter is a *handsome city*; Plymouth, with Devonport adjoining, a *naval port*, has a *fine dock-yard*; Torquay, Sidmouth and Exmouth, on the *English Channel*, and Ilfracombe, Lynton, and Barnstaple, on the *Bristol Channel*, are *interesting watering places*; Honiton and Tiverton are noted for *lincs*; and Tavistock is an *agricultural centre*.

CORNWALL.—Bodmin has *large horse and cattle fairs*; Truro and Redruth are *copper mining centres*; Falmouth is the *largest Cornish port*; St. Austell has *important tin works*, and sends *porcelain clay* to Staffordshire; and St. Ives and Penzance are *pilchard fishing stations*.

SIX WESTERN COUNTIES.

The first four being on the Welsh borders.

66

Cheshire	Chester	on the Dee.
Shropshire	Shrewsbury	Severn.
Hereford	Hereford	Wye.
Monmouth	Monmouth	Wye.
Gloucestershire	Gloucester	Severn.
Somersetshire	Taunton	Tone.

CHESHIRE.—*Chester*, the most ancient-looking town in England, and *Crewe*, are great railway centres; *Stockport*, *Warrington*, and *Dukinfield* are engaged in the cotton trade; *Birkenhead* is celebrated for its ship-building and fine docks; *Macclesfield* and *Congleton* manufacture silk, and *Northwich* has renowned salt mines.

SHROPSHIRE.—*Shrewsbury*, an ancient and beautiful town, is an important agricultural centre; *Bridge-north*, on the Severn, manufactures carpets; *Coalbrookdale*, on the Severn, is noted for its iron works; *Ludlow* is an agricultural centre; and *Oswestry* has fine scenery.

HEREFORD.—*Hereford* and *Ross*, on the Wye; and *Leominster*, doing a considerable market trade, especially in *cider*, *hops*, and *corn*, are the largest towns.

MONMOUTH.—*Monmouth*, the county town, has a charming situation; *Newport*, on the Usk, and *Chen-stow*, on the Wye, are active ports;

Tredegar, *Pontypool*, *Blaina*, and *Ebbw Vale*, are noted for their large iron works.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Gloucester*, an important port, has a fine cathedral; *Bristol*, one of our oldest seaports, does an extensive foreign, coasting, and Irish trade; and *Clifton*, its beautiful suburb, has mineral springs; *Cheltenham*, is the "queen of English spas;" and *Stroud* is the centre of the fine cloth manufacture in this county.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Taunton* is a neat agricultural town; *Bath*, "the most beautiful city of England," has been a noted spa since the days of the Saxons; *Bridgewater* is an important river port on the Parrot; and *Weston-Super-Mere*, a watering place; *Wells* has a beautiful cathedral; *Glastonbury* is of ancient ecclesiastic note; *Frome* manufactures woollen cloths; *Yeovil* is the centre of the glove trade of the district; and *Crewkerne*, of the sail-cloth.

EIGHT NORTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.

67

Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	on the Trent.
Derbyshire	Derby	Derwent.
Staffordshire	Stafford	Sow.
Worcestershire	Worcester	Severn.
Warwickshire	Warwick	Avon.
Leicestershire	Leicester	Soar.
Rutlandshire	Oakham	Wreack.
Northamptonshire	Northampton	Nen.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Nottingham is a flourishing town in the *hosiery* and *lace* trade; Newark, on the Trent, is an important *agricultural* town, and Mansfield has a considerable *malt* trade.

DERBYSHIRE.—Derby, a great railway centre on the Midland Line, manufactures *silk* goods, *hosiery*, and *lace*; Belper contains *cotton* mills, and Chesterfield has *iron* works; Matlock, situated in a lovely ravine, and Buxton, in the midst of bleak hills and wild moors, have valuable *mineral* springs; Dovedale is the most beautiful river valley in England; and Ashbourne, on the Dove, with a great *cheese* market, makes *lace* and *cotton* fabrics.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Stafford has a considerable *shoe* trade; Wolverhampton, Walsall, Bilston, Wednesbury, and West Bromwich, are great *smelting* and *hardware* centres; Tamworth was the capital of the *Mercian* Kings; Lichfield has a fine *cathedral*; and Burton brews a renowned *beer*.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Worcester, an important *agricultural* centre, manufactures *gloves* and *porcelain*; Dudley, detached from Staffordshire, is a populous *mining* and *hardware* centre; Kidderminster manufactures *brushes* and

tapestry carpets; Redditch makes 70,000,000 *needles* a week, as well as *hooks* and *eyes*; Stourbridge makes *glass*, *crucibles*, and *firebricks*, and Bromsgrove, *buttons*, *nails*, and *needles*; Evesham, on the Avon, is the market garden of the central counties; and Malvern, at the foot of Malvern Hills, is a lovely *spa*.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Warwick has a fine *baronial* castle; Birmingham, the fourth largest town in England, is renowned for its *hardwares* all the world over; Coventry manufactures *watches* and *ribbons*; Leamington is famous for its *mineral* waters; and Rugby, on the North-Western Line, is a great railway centre.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Leicester, a great centre on the Midland Line, makes *hosiery*, *lace*, *boots* and *shoes*, and *elastic* web; Melton Mowbray is the chief market for *Stilton* cheese; and Ashby-de-la-Zouch is the centre of a small *coal*-field.

RUTLANDSHIRE.—Oakham and Uppingham are the only towns.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Northampton, with the neighbouring places of Wellingborough, Kettering, and Deventry, have been engaged for many centuries in the *boot* and *shoe* trade; and Peterborough, a small English city, is an important *agricultural* centre.

EIGHT SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.

68

Oxfordshire	Oxford	on the Thames.
Buckinghamshire ..	Buckingham	Gt. Ouse.
Bedfordshire	Bedford	Gt. Ouse.
Hertfordshire	Hertford	Lea.
Middlesex	London	Thames.
Surrey	Guildford	Wey.
Berkshire	Reading	Kennet.
Wiltshire	Salisbury	Avon.

* In comparing the population of English towns, we include Salford with Manchester.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Oxford, with its twenty-one colleges and two halls is the *chief university* in England, and the *richest* in the world; *Cranmer*, *Ridley*, and *Latimer* were burnt there. *Banbury* and *Woodstock* make *gloves*, and *Witney*, *blankets*.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—*Buckingham*, *Aylesbury*, and *Wycombe*, are engaged in the *straw plait* trade; they also send much *dairy produce* to London.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—*Bedford* manufactures *farm implements* and *lace*; here *John Bunyan* preached and was imprisoned, and *John Howard* was born. *Luton* and *Dunstable* are the chief centres of the *straw plait* trade.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—*Hertford* and *St. Albans*, the chief towns, are of little modern importance.

MIDDLESEX. the metropolitan county. **LONDON**, the metropolis of the British Isles, is the largest city in the world. It is 14 miles long, 10 miles broad, covers an area of 120 sq. miles, and contains more than four millions of people. No city in the world has so much *commerce*, *wealth*, and *enterprise*. Its public buildings, bridges, and parks are extremely grand, and in its neighbourhood, the *Crystal Palace* at *Sydenham*, *Richmond*, on the *Thames*, noted for its lovely scenery; *Greenwich* and *Woolwich* deserve especial notice. *Brentford*, on the *Thames*, is the *nominal capital*

of *Middlesex*, and *Uxbridge*, on the *Colne*, is noted for its *corn market*.

SURREY.—The metropolitan boroughs of *Southwark*, noted for its *leather* manufacture and *hop* trade, and *Lambeth* for its miscellaneous manufactures, are in *Surrey*. *Guildford*, on the *Wey*, with a large *corn* and *malt* trade, is the county town, and *Croydon*, an increasing town near *London*, shares the *asizes* with it. *Epsom* gives its name to *Epsom salts*, which at one time were made from the waters of a mineral spring found there; *Dorking* has a celebrated *breed of fowls*; *Reigate* is noted for *fuller's earth*; and *Farnham* is renowned for its fine *hops*.

BERKSHIRE.—*Reading*, at the junction of the *Kennet* and *Thames*, is a great *agricultural centre*; *Newbury*, on the *Kennet*, another important *market town*, was formerly one of the chief seats of the *woollen trade*; *Windsor Castle* has been the chief residence of the English sovereigns from the days of the conqueror; and *Wantage* is celebrated in history as the birth-place of king *Alfred*.

WILTSHIRE.—*Salisbury* is a great *agricultural centre*; the spire of its cathedral is the tallest in England. *Wilton*, on the *Wily*, makes *carpets*, but less than formerly; and *Trowbridge*, *Bradford*, and *Westbury*, *West of England cloths*; *Devizes* and *Marlborough* are chiefly of *agricultural interest*.

SIX COUNTIES IN NORTH WALES.

Flintshire	Flint	on the Dee.
Denbighshire	Denbigh	near the Clwyd.
Caernarvonshire	Caernarvon	on Menai Straits.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	on Menai Straits.
Merionethshire	Dolgelly	on the May.
Montgomeryshire	Montgomery	near the Severn.

FLINTSHIRE.—Flint, a small town of ancient note, has *chemical works*; Rhyl is a rising *watering-place*; St. Asaph, a large village on the Clwyd, ranks as a *Welsh city*; Mold and Holywell are in *lead, coal, and iron districts*.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—Denbigh has remains of a *strong castle*; Wrexham and Ruabon are important *mining towns*; and Llangollen, on the Dee, is a *charming village for tourists and anglers*.

CAERNARVONSHIRE.—Caernarvon, the birth-place of Edward II., the first Prince of Wales, has the ruins of a *stately castle*; and so has Conway, on the river Conway, which is crossed by a massive tubular railway bridge; Bangor, on the Menai Straits, is an old city; and Llandudno, under Great Orme's

Head, is a modern and fashionable *watering-place*.

ANGLESEY.—Beaumaris, on the Menai Straits, is a small port engaged in a *coasting trade*; Holyhead, the steam-packet station for Dublin, has a magnificent harbour of refuge and breakwater.

MERIONETHSHIRE.—Dolgelly, beautifully situated under Cader Idris, has a *flannel trade*; Bala, a pretty town on Bala Lake, holds the assizes alternately with Dolgelly; Barmouth is a rising *watering-place*, on the Mawddach.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—The remains of Offa's dyke may still be traced near Montgomery; and the towns of Welshpool, Newtown, and Llandiloës, on the Bevern, manufacture *flannels*.

SIX COUNTIES IN SOUTH WALES.



70

Radnorshire	<u>Presteign</u>	on the <u>Lug</u> .
Cardiganshire	<u>Cardigan</u>	" <u>Teify</u> .
Pembrokeshire	<u>Pembroke</u>	<u>Milford Haven</u> .
Caermarthenshire ..	<u>Caermarthen</u> ..	on the <u>Towy</u> .
Brecknockshire	<u>Brecon</u>	" <u>Usk</u> .
Glamorganshire	<u>Cardiff</u>	" <u>Taff</u> .

RADNORSHIRE.—New Radnor and Presteign are the largest towns, but they are of little importance.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—Cardigan does a considerable slate trade; Aberystwith is a favourite watering-place; and Lampeter is the seat of St. David's College.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—Pembroke was the birth-place of Henry VII., and Pembroke Dock Yard, belonging to the Government, is very extensive; Haverfordwest is a port noted for its cattle fairs; Tenby is a popular watering-place; and St. David's, a decayed city. The town of Milford gives its name to the beautiful *Haven* on which it is situated.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.—Caermarthen, on the Towy, which

does a shipping trade, has a considerable market; Llanelly exports coal and smelts copper; Llandilo, on the Towy, is beautifully situated.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.—Breckon, on the Usk, has a mineral spring and manufactures flannel, and near Builth, on the Wye, which also has mineral springs, Llewellyn, the last Welsh king, is said to have perished.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Cardiff is a great seaport; and Llandaf, two miles distant, is the seat of a bishopric; Merthyr Tydvil, situated among the hills in the north of the country, is renowned for its coal mines and iron forges, and so are Dowlais and Aberdare; Swansea, an important trading port on the Tawe; and Neath, another port, on the river Neath, are extensively engaged in copper smelting.

LEGAL DIVISIONS.

71

1. England and Wales are divided into Nine Circuits, over each of which the Judges travel twice a year to administer justice.

The courts over which the judges hold jurisdiction are called the Assize Courts. One judge presides over the criminal court, and the other over the civil court.

2. The nine circuits of England and Wales are the—

Home circuit,
Oxford circuit,
Midland circuit,
South-Eastern circuit,
Northern circuit,

North-Eastern circuit,
Western circuit,
North Wales circuit,
South Wales circuit.

The assizes are held in the assize or county towns, the judges travelling from one county to another. One or two judges go on circuit four times a year. Counties are sometimes grouped for the spring and winter assizes.

RELIGION.

3. The established religion of the country is Protestant Episcopacy, but all sects are freely tolerated.

- 71 | 4. The *Episcopal* religion of England is under the
Contd. | direction of **Two Archbishops**, those of Canter-
bury and York; and **Twenty-eight Bishops**.

EDUCATION.

- 72 | 1. **Elementary Schools.**—The elementary edu-
cation of the country is in an excellent condition, being
inspected by **Government Inspectors**, and assisted
by **Government Grants**.

The Education Act of 1870, which enacts that sufficient school accommodation shall be provided in every district of England and Wales, enables local bodies to elect school boards, and gives them compulsory powers. Grants are given by the Government to School Managers for the results produced, and normal colleges receive assistance for training efficient teachers.

2. **Universities.**—There are *four universities*, viz. : Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and London.

The universities, in which every branch of science is taught, have the power to confer various degrees on their successful students. Oxford is especially renowned for *classical* studies, and Cambridge for *mathematical*.

GOVERNMENT.

3. The **Government** of England is a *Limited Monarchy*, consisting of the *Sovereign*, *Lords*, and *Commons*.

The *Kingly* office is *hereditary*.

The *House of Lords* consists of the *Peers of England*, about 420 in number, whose rank is *hereditary*; sixteen *Peers of Scotland*, chosen every Parliament by the Scotch Peers; and twenty-eight *Peers of Ireland*, who are elected for life by the Irish Peers; also of twenty-eight *English* and four *Irish Bishops*.

72

Contd.

- * The House of Commons consists of 658 members, who are chosen every Parliament by the *Electors*¹ of the country; of these 498 are *English* members, 60 *Scotch*, and 100 *Irish*.²

ARMY AND NAVY.

73

1. **Regular and Irregular Forces of England** consist of more than 639,000 men.³ This is composed, in round numbers, as follows :—

137,600	Regular Soldiers;	
61,600	Do.	in India;
137,600	Militia;	
14,500	Yeomanry;	
248,000	Volunteers;	
31,000	First Army Reserve;	
9,000	Second Army Reserve.	

Woolwich is the great arsenal.

2. The **English Navy** is considered the best in the world, consisting of more than 600 ships⁴ and 61,000 men; of these 203 ships are in commission, 28 being iron-clads, and 8 iron-clads are in process of construction.

3. The chief **Naval ports** are :—

Sheerness	.. .. .	on the <i>Thames</i> .
Chatham	.. .. .	on the <i>Medway</i> .
Portsmouth and Plymouth	..	in the <i>English Channel</i> .
Pembroke Dock	.. .. .	on <i>Milford Haven</i> .

These have extensive dock-yards.

¹ The *Reform Bill* of 1867 extended the **Borough Franchise** to all male householders who properly pay their own rates; and the **County Franchise** to all male householders, outside the Boroughs, whose premises are rated at £12 per annum or upwards.

² There are only 640 members actually sitting in the present House of Commons (1894).

³ In February, 1884, Parliament voted 630,951 men for the different branches of the service, including the 61,641 Regular forces on the Indian Establishment, and £18,289,506. In March, 1884, the Parliament voted 61,000 men and boys for the Naval Service, including 4,000 Coast Guards, and £10,752,300.

⁴ Of these 316 are regular ships of war, and 65 are *screw steam gunboats*.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE:

74

1. The Annual Revenue of the *United Kingdom* in 1883 was more than £88,000,000,¹ which equalled £3 8s. 2d. per head of the population; the **Expenditure** of the Kingdom was nearly £89,000,000.

The Income of the United Kingdom is derived as follows:—
Nearly one-fourth from the Customs, about one-third from Excise, and the remainder from Stamps, Income-Tax, Post-office, Land Tax, Telegraphs, Inhabited House Duty, Crown Lands, and other sources.

Expenditure in 1872 was as follows:—*Nearly 30 million pounds for the Public Debt; nearly 31½ million pounds for the Army and Navy; and the remaining portion for the management of the State, including the Education Grant, &c.*

2. England has a **National Debt** of a little over £758,000,000 caused chiefly by her wars.

TEN LARGEST TOWNS.

75

The **Census** is taken every ten years, and a Register of the births, deaths, and burials, is kept by the Registrar-General. According to Census 1881—

<i>London contains</i>	<i>nearly 4,000,000</i> ²	<i>Leeds contains</i>	<i>.. .. nearly 310,000</i>
<i>Liverpool</i>	<i>.. 553,000</i>	<i>Sheffield</i>	<i>.. 285,000</i>
<i>Manchester with</i>	<i>.. 518,000</i>	<i>Dublin</i>	<i>.. 274,000</i>
<i>Salford</i>	<i>.. ..</i>	<i>Belfast</i>	<i>.. 208,000</i>
<i>Glasgow</i>	<i>.. 488,000</i>	<i>Bristol</i>	<i>.. 207,000</i>
<i>Birmingham ..</i>	<i>.. 401,000</i>		

After these the most populous Towns are—

<i>Nottingham</i>	<i>nearly 187,000</i>	<i>Oldham</i>	<i>.. nearly 112,000</i>
<i>Bradford</i>	<i>.. 184,000</i>	<i>Brighton</i>	<i>.. 108,000</i>
<i>Hull</i>	<i>.. 162,000</i>	<i>Bolton</i>	<i>.. 106,000</i>
<i>Newcastle-on-Tyne ..</i>	<i>.. 146,000</i>	<i>Swansea</i>	<i>.. 106,000</i>
<i>Portsmouth</i>	<i>.. 130,000</i>	<i>Croydon</i>	<i>.. 102,000</i>
<i>Leicester</i>	<i>.. 123,000</i>	<i>Blackburn</i>	<i>.. 101,000</i>
<i>Sunderland</i>	<i>.. 117,000</i>	<i>Preston</i>	<i>.. 97,000</i>

¹ The exact Income of the United Kingdom in 1883 was £88,493,505, and the Expenditure 88,906,275.

² The exact population of London in 1881, within the limits of the Metropolitan and City Police Districts, was 4,704,812; and within the limits of the Metropolitan Board was 3,832,443. The present estimated population (1884) of the Registrar-General's District is 3,955,814. Liverpool, 566,753. Manchester, 341,503, or including Salford, 517,741.

ETYMOLOGY OF ENGLISH NAMES.

76

Burgh (*borough and bury*) = a fortified town, or an eminence; as, Peter-borough, Scar-borough, Canter-bury, Sud-bury, &c.

By (*bygh*) = a dwelling-place; as, Der-by, Applo-by, Rug-by, Den-high, &c.

Stow and **Stock** = a place; as, Pad-stow, Chep-stow, El-stow, Wood-stock, Tavi-stock, &c.

Ford = a river's pass; as, Ox-ford, Brad-ford, &c.

Ham = a home; as, Bucking-ham, Dur-ham, Notting-ham, &c.

Ton (*tone*) = a town; as, E-ton, Northamp-ton, &c.

Wick (*wich*) = an abode; as, War-wick, Aln-wick, Nor-wich, Green-wich, North-wich, &c.

Ley (*lea*) = a meadow; as, Hen-ly, Berk-ley, Ol-ney, Dud-ley, &c.

Ey (*ea*) = an island; Thorn-ey, Sels-ea, Swans-ea, &c.

Caster (*chester, cester*) = a camp—from the Latin *Castra*; as, Don-caster, Chester, Lan-caster, Glou-cester, Dor-caster, &c.

77

Coln = a colony (from the Latin *Colonia*); as, Lin-corn, Colne, &c.

Hurst = a wood; as, Broad-hurst, Lynd-hurst, &c.

Burn (*bourne*) = a brook; as, Black-burn, Cran-bourn, Burn-ham, Ravens-bourne, &c.

Ing = a meadow; as, Godalming, Leam-ing-ton, Hitch-in, &c.

WELSH OR CELTIC NAMES.

Aber = river's mouth; as, Aber-ystwith, Aber-gavenny, Aber-tawe, (i.e. Swansea,) Aber-teity (i.e., Cardigan), &c.

Caer = a fort; as, Caer-marthen, Caer-narvon, Car-diff, &c.

Don = a hill; as, Snow-don, Croy-don, Hunting-don, Mal-don, &c.

Lyn = a deep pool; as, Lin-corn, Dub-lin, Lynn Regis, &c.

Llan = a church; as, Llan-daff, Llan-boris, Rhudd-lan, &c.

Tre (*try*) = a place or town; as, Tre-madoc, Coven-try, Daven-try, &c.

Pen = a head; as, Pen-nine, Pen-ygant, Pen-rhyn, Pen-zance, Pen-rose, &c.

QUESTIONS.

1. From what races are the English descended?

2. What is the population of England and Wales?

3. How many counties are there in England and Wales?

4. What are the legal divisions of England and Wales?

5. What is meant by a city?

6. How are some of the counties subdivided?

7. Where and for what are the following towns noted:—*Venstor, Leeds, Stourbridge, Great Grimsby, St. Albans, Cardiff, Farnham, Portsmouth, Dover, Yarmouth, Truro, Penzance, Rugby, Rhyl, Holyhead, Llanidloes, Aberdare, and Tenby?*

8. Name the Universities.

9. What kind of a Government is the English?

10. How many Peers are there in the House of Lords, and how are they divided?

11. Name the several sections of the British Army, and the number belonging to each.

12. Which are the Naval Ports?

13. How much per head of the population of the United Kingdom was raised in 1883 as revenue?

14. Write out a list of the ten largest towns.

15. Give the meanings of *by, caster, wick, ham, ey*, and *ford*, and six places derived from each.

Scotland.

78 1. Scotland¹ is the Northern portion of Great Britain.

2. **Boundaries.**—On the *North* and *West*, by the Atlantic Ocean; on the *South*, by England and the Irish Sea; on the *East*, by the North Sea.

3. **Size.**—Greatest *length* about 280 miles; greatest *breadth*, 140 miles; *area*, 30,000 sq. miles, which includes 4,000 sq. miles belonging to the islands.

The greatest *length* extends from *Dunnet Head*, in Caithness, to the *Mull of Galloway*, in Wigtownshire. The breadth is very various, being the greatest between *Buchan Ness*, in Aberdeenshire, and the West coast of *Ross-shire*; whilst on the South, the salt waters of the Clyde and Forth are only 32 miles apart.

4. **Coast-line.**—The *coast of Scotland* is extremely indented, especially on the western side.

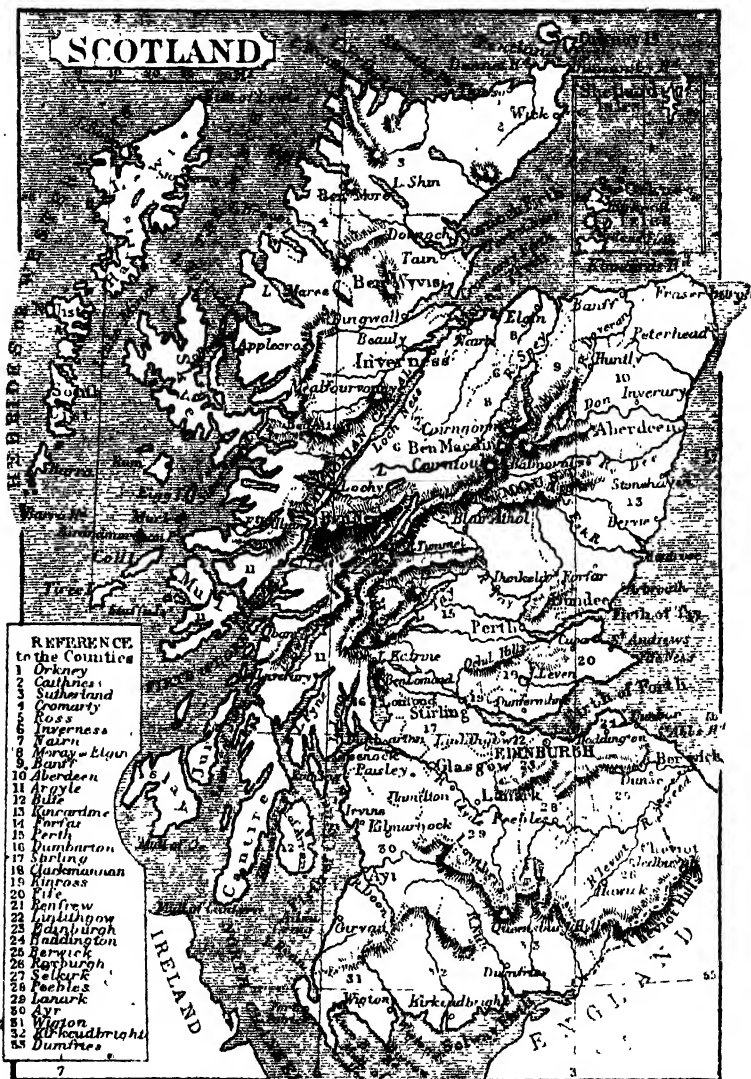
There are several fine river estuaries on the east coast called *firths*, from the Scandinavian *fjords*. The only large river estuary on the western side is the *Firth of Clyde*; north of this the coast is scooped out into numerous inlets by the Atlantic Ocean. Many of these inlets have the appearance of lakes, hence most of them are called *lochs*, that is, *lakes*. No part of Scotland is more than forty miles from the sea.

BAYS, LOCHS, FIRTHS, &c.

79 1. **On the East:**—the Firths of *Forth*, *Tay*, *Murray*, *Cromarty*, and *Dornoch*.

2. **On the North:**—the *Pentland Firth*, with *Thurso Bay*.

¹ Scotland is so called from the *Scots* or *Scotti*—a people of Ireland, who invaded the northern part of Britain, in the beginning of the sixth century. It was anciently called *Albany*, which probably meant the hilly land.



79

Contd.

3. **On the West:**—Lochs *Broom*, *Linnhè*, *Etive*, *Fyne*, Firth of *Clyde*, and Loch *Ryan*.

4. **On the South:**—*Luce Bay*, *Wigtown Bay*, and *Solway Firth*.

Sounds, Channels, &c.—The islands are separated by many important Sounds, such as the *Sound of Sleat*, between Skye and the mainland; the *Sound of Mull*, between Mull and the mainland; the *Sound of Jura*, between Jura and the mainland; the *Sound of Harris*, between the islands of Lewis and North Uist; the *Sound of Islay*, between the islands of Islay and Jura; the *North Minch*, between Lewis and the mainland; and the *Little Minch*, between the Hebrides and Skye.

CAPEs.

80

1. **On the East:**—*St. Abb's Head*, in Berwickshire; *Fife Ness*, in Fifeshire; *Buchan Ness*, in Aberdeenshire; *Tarbet Ness* in Ross-shire; and *Duncansby Head*, in Caithness.

2. **On the North:**—*Dunnet Head*, in Caithness; and *Wrath*, in Sutherland.

3. **On the West:**—*Ardnamurchan Point*, and the *Mull of Cantire*, in Argyleshire; the *Butt of Lewis*, in the north of Lewis; *Barra Head*, south of the Hebrides; *Aird Point* at the north, and *Sleat Point* at the south, of the Isle of Skye; and the *Mull of Oe*, in the Isle of Islay.

4. **On the South.**—*Mull of Galloway* and *Burrow Head*, in Wigtownshire. ✓

ISLANDS.

81

1. The Islands of Scotland are numerous. They are divided into four groups, viz. :—

81

Contd.

2. The **Orkneys**, *on the North*; separated from the mainland by the stormy Pentland Firth, which is from *five to eight* miles wide. The most important are *Pomona* or *Mainland*, and *Hoy*.

The Orkneys consist of about *fifty-six islands*, of which *twenty-nine* are inhabited. *Kirkwall*, on the eastern side of *Pomona*, is the largest town; and *Stromness*, on the western side of the island, is the chief shipping port. Trees and shrubs are very uncommon, although the peat marshes found there contain trunks of trees, hazel nuts, and horns of deer, which prove the former existence of ancient forests, and warmer climate.

3. The **Shetlands**, 50 miles *North-east of the Orkneys*; of which the most important are *Mainland*, *Yell*, and *Unst*.

The Shetlands consist of more than *one hundred islands*, of which *thirty-four* are inhabited. The chief town is *Lerwick*, which has a fine natural harbour, and is the chief station of whaling vessels in the northern seas. These islands are noted for a breed of small ponies.

4. The **Hebrides**, *on the West*; of which the most important are *Skye*, *Lewis*, *North and South Uist*, *Mull*, *Islay*, *Jura*, *Iona*, and *Staffa*.

The Hebrides are about *four hundred and eighty* in number, *one hundred and nine* of which are inhabited. They are naturally divided into two ranges of islands, called the *Inner Hebrides* and *Outer Hebrides*, which are separated by the *Little Minch Channel*, about twelve miles wide.

St. Kilda, the outermost island, is perhaps the most solitary inhabited spot in the United Kingdom.

The coast line of the *Inner Hebrides* is often marked by basaltic rocks, which are hexagonal columns, often rising to grand elevations. The most noted of these form *Fingal's Cave*, in the Isle of *Staffa*, which is two hundred feet long, seventy feet high, and forty feet wide; the sea forms the floor and broken columns the roof.

81. 5. The Islands in the **Firth of Clyde**, of which
 Contd. *Arran* and *Bute* are the most important.

The **Bell Rock** or *Inchcape*, at the entrance of the Tay, is noted for its lighthouse; and **Bass Rock**, at the entrance of the Forth, is a prominent physical feature.

MOUNTAINS.

- 82 1. Scotland is generally a very mountainous country.

Scotland is naturally divided by the valley of *Glenmore*, between Moray Firth and Loch Linnhe, into two divisions, called the Highlands and Lowlands.

2. The Mountains of Scotland may be arranged into three systems, viz.:—the **Northern System**, the **Grampians**, and the **Southern System**.

3. The **Northern System** consists of several lofty ridges of mountains, which cross the wild and desolate table-land to the north of the valley of Glenmore. The chief heights are—

Ben Attow, 4,000 feet; and **Ben Dearg**, 3,600 feet, in Ross.

Ben Wyvis, near Cromarty Firth, 3,400 feet.

Ben More, 3,200 feet, in Sutherland.

- 83 The **Grampians**, nearly 100 miles in length, stretch across the country from the coast of Aberdeen to Argyle. The chief heights are—

Ben Nevis, near Fort William, in Inverness, 4,406 feet, the highest in the British Isles.

Ben Macdui, 4,300 feet; **Cairntoul**, 4,200 feet; and **Cairngorm**, 4,100 feet, on the borders of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness.

Ben Cruachan, 3,700 feet, in Argyle.

Ben Lomond, on the East side of Loch Lomond, 3,200 feet.

Ben Lawers, 4,000 feet; **Ben More**, 3,900 feet; and **Schichallion**, 3,500 feet, in Perthshire.

84

The **Southern System** consists of the *Cheviot Hills*, the highest points of which are over 2,000 feet, and their continuation in the *Lowther* or *Lead Hills*.

The chief heights of the Lowthers are—

Tinto Hill, 2,300 feet, in Lanark.

Queensberry Hill, 2,260 feet, at the head of Clydesdale, in Dumfries.

Hart Fell, 2,600 feet, and Broad Law, 2,750 feet, in Peebles, at the head of Tweeddale.

The *Lowthers* are an important watershed, throwing off the Clyde, Tweed, and other rivers.

2. The lesser important ranges are :—

The **Lammermuir Hills**, between Haddington and Berwickshire, 1,700 feet, and their continuation in Edinburgh, called the **Muirfoot Hills**.

The **Pentland Hills**, between Edinburgh and Peebles, 1,860 feet.

The **Campeile Fells**, in Stirling; the **Ochil Hills**, in Perth; and the **Sidlaw Hills**, in Forfar.

PLAINS AND DALES.

85

1. The most important Plains are :—

The rich vale of **Strathmore**, in Perthshire and Forfar, the Eastern boundary of the Grampians.

The **Plain of Cromarty**, around the Dornoch Firth

The **Plain of Caithness**; and

The beautiful **Carse of Gowrie**, on the north banks of the Firth of Tay.

2. The chief Dales are :—

Clydesdale, in Lanark.

Tweed-dale and Teviot-dale, in the basin of the Tweed.

Esk-dale, Annan-dale, and Niths-dale, connected with those rivers.

These dales are "celebrated in pastoral life and border song."

RIVERS.

86

1. The largest rivers of Scotland, except the Clyde, flow towards the east. The most important are :—

2. On the East—

Tweed, 96 miles.

Forth, 60 miles.

Tay, 110 miles.

Dee, 90 miles.

Don, 62 miles.

Spey, 110 miles.

Findhorn and Ness.

3. On the West—

Clyde, 98 miles, Ayr, Doon, &c.

4. On the South—

Dee, 45 miles; Nith, Annan, 45 miles; Esk, &c.

5. The Tay, 110 miles long, is the largest Scotch river; and the Spey, the swiftest. *See p. 1.*

TRIBUTARIES.

Of the Tweed.—On the right bank, the *Yarrow*, *Ettrick*, *Terriot*, and *Till*; and on the left bank, the *White Adder* and *Black Adder*.

Of the Forth.—On the left bank, the *Teith*, *Allan*, and *Devon*.

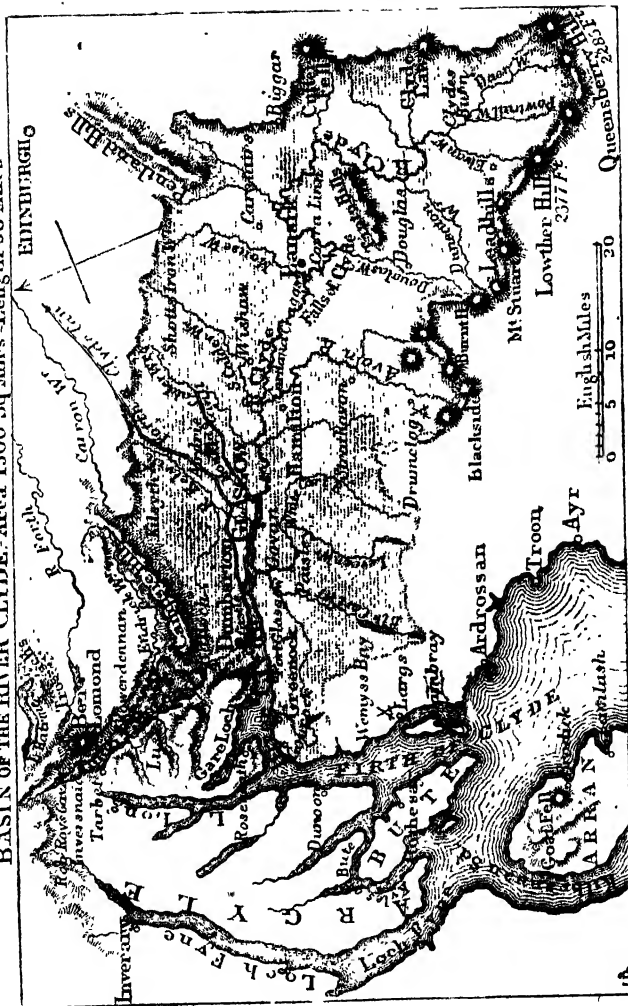
Of the Tay.—On the right bank, the *Almond* and *Earn*; on the left bank, the *Tummel*, *Airdrie*, and *Isla*.

Of the Clyde.—On the right bank, the *Calder* and *Kelvin*; on the left bank, the *Douglas* and *Avon*.

The Falls of the Clyde, 100 feet high, near Banark; and the Falls of the Fyers, 237 feet high, east of Loch Ness, are generally considered to be the finest waterfalls in the British Isles.

The *Caledonian Canal* runs through the valley of Glenmore, from Inverness to Fort William, joining Moray Firth with Loch Linnhe.

BASIN OF THE RIVER CLYDE - Area 1500 Sq Miles - Length 98 Miles



LAKES.

- 87 The **Lakes** of Scotland are numerous. Generally speaking they occupy the long and deep valleys between the mountains, and are called *lochs*. The most important are :—

Lomond, 45 square miles, in Dumbarton;

Awe, 80 square miles, **Leven** and **Shiel**, in Argyleshire;

Ness, 30 square miles, and **Loch**, in Inverness;

Shin, 25 square miles, in Sutherland;

Maree, 24 square miles, in Ross;

Tay, 20 square miles, **Rannoch**, **Ericht**, and **Katrine**, in Perthshire;

Leven, in Kinross.

Loch Lomond, studded with numerous islands, is the *largest lake* in the British Isles. On the banks, and in the neighbourhood of *Loch Katrine*, is the beautiful scenery of the *Trossachs*, so much visited by tourists. The *eagle* haunts the mountains around *Loch Maree*. The *ruins* of *Loch Leven Castle*, from which *Mary, Queen of Scots*, escaped, are on one of the four islands lying within *Loch Leven*.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.

- 88 1. The **Climate** resembles that of England, but being farther north is *colder*. The Highlands especially are *bleak*. The western and southern parts, on the borders of the Atlantic, are rendered somewhat *humid* by their position.

2. The **Soil** is much *poorer* than that of England; only about *one-fourth* being fit for cultivation.

There are, however, many fertile districts, such as the *Carse of Gowrie* and *Strathmore*, the *Lothians*, *Clydesdale*, *Tweeddale*, *Annandale*, &c.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the situation, boundaries, and size of Scotland.
2. From what is the term Firth derived? Name the largest Firths of Scotland.
3. What application has the word *Loch* in Scotland? Give the names of six salt and six fresh-water lochs.
4. Enumerate the Capes on the East Coast, and the Openings on the West.
5. Describe the surface of Scotland.
6. Give a list of the highest peaks of the Grampians.
7. Where are the Pentland Hills, Hart Fell, Tinto Hill, Campsie Fells, Ben Attow, Cairngorm, Glenmore Vale, and Broadlaw?
8. Describe in words the positions of Strathmore, the Lothians, Clydesdale, Nithsdale, and Tweeddale.
9. Why have the Scotch rivers a rapid current? Name those running into the Solway Firth.
10. What rivers do the following tributaries feed—the Teviot, Isla, Allan, White Adder, Kelvin, and the Tummel?
11. Name two important waterfalls. Give their positions.
12. Enumerate the lochs of Perthshire and Argyleshire.
13. What is the difference between the Scotch and English climates? Why?

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

ANIMALS.

- 89 1. The **Animals** found are similar to those of England.

The *Highlands* are noted for Deer-stalking; the *Shetland Islands*, for a breed of small Ponies, and Sheep with fine wool; the *Cheviot Hills*, for a breed of sheep called the "Cheviots;" *Clydesdale*, for an unequalled breed of Horses; and *Argyle, Ayr*, and the *Hebrides*, for Cattle.

2. **Natural forests** of pine, oak, beech, mountain ash (the rowan-tree), and hazel, in which the red-deer and roe wildly roam, are still extensive in the Highlands.

3. The Lowlands are rather destitute of forest trees and hedges, but many are now being planted.

Owing to the mountainous character of the country, only about one-fourth of the soil is fit for cultivation, and of this about one-half is in grass land

MINERALS.

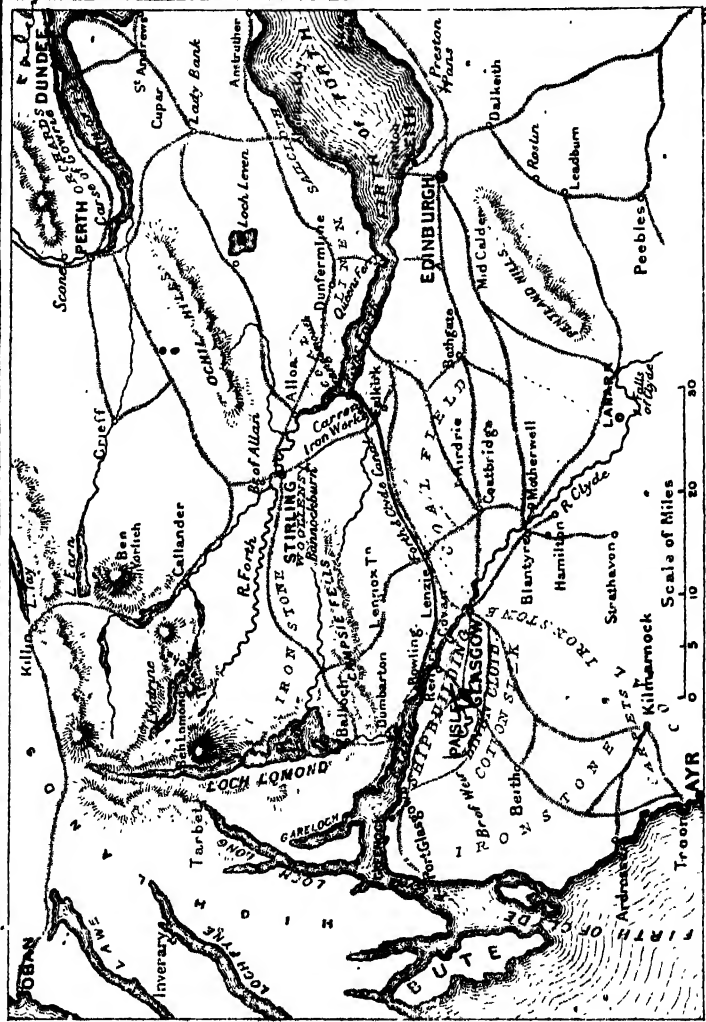
- 90 1. The most abundant **Minerals** are *coal, iron, lead, granite, marble, and slate.*
2. **Coal** and **Iron** are found between *Fife Ness* and the coast of *Ayr*; the districts around *Glasgow* being the richest.
3. **Lead** is found in the *Lowthers*, which are often called the *lead hills*.
4. **Granite, Marble, and Slate** are found in the Highlands—especially in *Aberdeen, Argyle, and Inverness*. **Agates** are found in various parts.

INDUSTRIAL FACTS.

AGRICULTURE.

- 91 1. The *Scotch Farmers* are renowned for their skill, and wherever the soil is suitable it is well cultivated. The chief **Objects of Culture** are *Oats, Barley, Rye, Potatoes, and Turnips.*
- Wheat will not flourish farther North than the Firth of Forth, except in very sheltered spots; and in the latitude of Aberdeen it will not ripen at all above the sea level. The *Northern limit* of wheat is Dornoch Firth.
2. **Oats, Barley, and Potatoes** are chiefly grown in the districts of *Strathmore, Strathearn, the Carse of Gowrie, the Lothians, and Berwick.*
3. **Turnips** are largely grown in *Haddington.*
4. **Orchards** of apples are found in the *Carse of Gowrie,*

THE CENTRE OF SCOTCH INDUSTRY



- 91
Contd. 5. *Renfrew, Ayr, and Dumfries* are noted for **Dairy Produce**.
6. In the *Highlands* the **Breeding of Cattle** is an important and almost the only aim of the farmer.

FISHERIES.

- 92 1. The **Fisheries** of Scotland are of great importance, and employ many hands.
2. **Salmon** are caught in large quantities in the *Tweed, Tay, Dee, Don, Spey*, and other rivers.
3. **Herrings** are found all around the coast, but especially from July to September, on the western shores of the Shetlands and Orkneys; on the Long Forties, off the coast of Aberdeen; the east of the Hebrides; and in the Firth of Clyde. The principal **Ports** engaged in this industry are—*St. Andrews, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Stonehaven, Peterhead, Portsoy, Wick, Thurso*, and *Stornoway*.
4. **Haddock, Cod, and Ling** are caught in large quantities; and **Oysters** are bred in the *Firth of Forth*, off the town of Dunbar.
5. *Dundee, Peterhead, and Lerwick* are the stations from which the **Whalers** start for Arctic Seas.

MANUFACTURES.

- 93 1. The chief **Manufactures** of Scotland are *Cotton, Linen, Woollen, Silk, Iron Goods, and Machinery*.
2. **Cotton Goods** are made at *Glasgow and Paisley*.

· 93

Contd.

3. **Linens and Sail-cloth** at *Dundee, Montrose, Arbroath, Kirkcaldy, and Forfar*; and **Fine Linens** at *Dunfermline*.

4. **Woollen Goods** at *Galashiels, Hawick, Aberdeen, Kilmarnock, and Bannockburn*.

The river Tweed gives its name to the woollen cloth called "Tweed."

94

1. **Iron goods** are made at the *Carron iron-works*, near *Falkirk, Glasgow, Airdrie*, and other towns on the coalfield.

2. **Shipbuilding** at *Glasgow, Greenock, and Port Glasgow*, on the banks of the Clyde, where also **Engines and Machinery** of every description are made.

Many of the finest ocean steam-ships sailing from the various ports of the world were built at *Greenock and Port Glasgow*, on the Clyde, such as the splendid line of steamers belonging to the "Cunard" Company.

3. **Carpets** are made at *Kilmarnock and Dundee*, **Shawls, Threads, and Fancy Goods** at *Paisley*, and **Tartans** at *Stirling*.

4. **Gloves** at *Dundee*, and **Paper** in the county of *Edinburgh*.

COMMERCE.

95

1. The **Commerce** of Scotland is considerable with *England, Ireland, America, and the Baltic*. The chief ports are—

Glasgow ..	} on the Clyde.
Greenock ..	
Port Glasgow	
Leith ..	on the F. of Forth.
Dundee ..	on the Tay.
Aberdeen ..	on the Dee.

Montrose ..	on the South Esk.
Stornoway ..	.. .. in Lewis.
Port Patrick ..	.. in Wigtown.
Grangemouth ..	on the Forth.
Wigtown ..	on Wigtown Bay.
Arbroath ..	on the Forfar Coast.

95

Contd.

2. The chief **Exports** are *agricultural produce, cattle, sailcloth, and linen* to England; *coal and iron* to Ireland; *cotton and linen goods* to America.

3. The **Imports** of Scotland, like those of England, consist chiefly of raw materials for her *manufactures and articles of food*.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

96

1. There are **excellent Roads** everywhere, even across the mountain ridges. **Railways** and **Canals** are not numerous.

The *roads* owe their excellence to the abundance of *good stone*. The mountainous nature of the country has prevented the construction of *railways and canals*.

RAILWAYS.

2. The chief **Railway Lines** are the *North British, Caledonian, the Glasgow and South-Western, and the Highland*.

3. The **North British Line** runs from *Berwick* to *Edinburgh*, through *Dunbar*, and is an extension of the *North-Eastern* in England.

Throwing off the following branches:—

(a) From *Edinburgh* to *Glasgow*, through *Falkirk*. (b) From *Edinburgh* to *Carlisle*, through *Dalkeith, Melrose, and Hawick*. (c) From *Edinburgh* to *Dundee*, through *Linlithgow, Stirling, Alloa, and Cupar*.

97

1. The **Caledonian Line** runs from *Carlisle* to *Aberdeen*, through *Gretna, Lockerbie, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Forfar, and Stonehaven*, and is an extension of the *North-Western* in England.

Throwing off the following branches:—

(a) From *Glasgow* to *Edinburgh*. (b) From *Perth* to *Dundee*.

97

Contd.

2. The **Glasgow and South-Western Line** runs from *Glasgow* to *Carlisle*, through Paisley, Kilmarnock, Dumfries, Annan, and Gretna.

Throwing off the following branches:—

(a) From *Dumfries* to *Portpatrick*, through Newton Stewart, Glenluce, and Stranraer. (b) From *Glasgow* to *Girvan*, through Ayr.

3 The **Highland Line** runs from *Perth* to *Helmsdale*, through Dunkeld, Blair Athol, Forres, Nairn, Inverness, Dingwall, and Tain.

Throwing off the following branches:—

(a) From *Forres* to *Aberdeen*. (b) From *Dingwall* to *Strone Ferry*.

CANALS.

4. The principal **Canals** are the *Caledonian Canal*, the *Forth and Clyde Canal*, and the *Crinan Canal*.

The **Caledonian Canal** runs down the Vale of Glenmore, from *Inverness* to *Fort William*, through Lochs Ness, Oich, Lochie, and Eil, and unites the Atlantic with the German Ocean. It is sixty miles long, but only twenty-three miles of this required construction.

The **Forth and Clyde Canal** joins the *Clyde*, near Renfrew, with Grangemouth, on the *Forth*, and runs through the mining districts.

The **Crinan Canal** runs across the narrow part of the *Cantire Peninsula*, joining *Lochs Crinan* and *Fyne*.

SOCIAL FEATURES.

THE PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND.

98

1. Scotland is thinly populated, containing a little less than three and three-quarter millions of people,¹ or 122 to a square mile.

This meagre population is owing to the mountainous nature of the country. England contains 448 to a square mile.

¹ The exact population of Scotland, according to the census of 1881, was 3,784,441.

98

Contd.

The *Highland Scotch* are of Celtic origin, and many still speak the Gaelic language. The *Lowland Scotch* are mostly of Teutonic origin.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

2. Scotland may be divided into *Three Large Divisions* :—

The **Highlands**, North of the Grampians.

The **Midlands**, between the Grampians and the Ochil and Campsie ranges.

The **Lowlands**, South of that boundary.

3. Scotland contains **Thirty-three** counties :—
Twelve Highland, five Midland, and sixteen Lowland.

TWELVE HIGHLAND COUNTIES.

99

Orkney and Shetland	.. .. Kirkwall and Lerwick.	Banff	.. .. Banff.
Caithness	.. .. Wick.	Elgin	.. .. Elgin.
Sutherland	.. .. Dornock.	Nairn	.. .. Nairn.
Ross	.. .. Dingwall.	Inverness	.. .. Inverness.
Cromarty	.. .. Cromarty.	Bute and Rothesay	.. .. Rothesay.
Aberdeen	.. .. Aberdeen.	Argyle	.. .. Inverary.

These counties are chiefly *pastoral*. Much *granite*, *marble*, and *slate* are exported. *Herring fishing* is pursued with great vigour on the coast.

Inverness, on the river *Ness*, is usually called the *capital* of the Northern Highlands. It is the outlet of the *Caledonian Canal*. At *Culloden Moor*, close by, the Pretender was defeated in 1746.

Aberdeen, on the *Dee*, a University, is an important seaport. It is mostly built of granite, and is noted for its extensive *granite works* and *ship-building*.

Peterhead, north of Aberdeen, is a starting point for the *whale fishery*, and it is noted for its large *quarries of red granite*.

Wick, in the north of *Caithness*, is an important *fishing town*.

Lerwick, on *Mainland*, one of the *Shetland Isles*, is a *haven* for whalers bound for the *Greenland seas*.

Rothesay is much visited by *invaders*, on account of its mild climate.

Inverary, on *Loch Fyne*, the seat of the Duke of *Argyle*, is a *fishing port*. **Campbeltown**, in the south of *Cantire*, is noted for its *distilleries*.

Stornoway, on the *Isle of Lewis*, one of the *Hebrides*, is an important *fishing station*.

Portree is the chief town in the *Isle of Skye*.

Thurso, i.e., *Thor's Town*, is the most northerly town on the mainland of Great Britain.

FIVE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

100	Kincardine or	} Stonehaven.	Perth Perth.
	Mearns ..		Stirling Stirling.
	Forfar or Angus ..	Forfar.	Dumbarton Dumbarton.

(The Southern fringes of Stirling and Dumbarton geographically belong to the lowland counties.)

These counties are engaged in *agriculture* and the *linen* trade.

They include the fertile districts of *Strathmore* and the *Carse of Gowrie*; and the manufacturing towns of *Dundee*, *Arbroath*, *Forfar*, &c.

Dundee, on the *Tay*, is of great commercial and manufacturing importance. *Linen goods*, *sailcloth*, and *gloves*, are made there.

Arbroath, in *Forfarshire*, produces *yarn*, *canvas*, and *sailcloth*, and has a considerable *shipping* trade.

Montrose, on the *South Esk* is engaged in *flax spinning* and *wearing*.

Stonehaven is resorted to for *sea bathing*.

Perth, on the *Tay*, the ancient

capital of Scotland, is noted for its *charming scenery*.

Stirling, on a hill, by the *Forth*, is of great *historic note*, **Bannockburn**, being also in its neighbourhood.

Falkirk, really belonging to the Lowlands, is noted for its *cattle market*. It is in the centre of the iron and coal districts—the *Carron iron works* near, being among the largest in Britain.

Dumbarton, on the *north bank* of the *Clyde*, is of very ancient note. It is noted for *shipbuilding*.

SIXTEEN LOWLAND COUNTIES.

101	Clackmannan ..	Clackmannan.	Lanark Lanark.
	Kinross	Kinross.	Renfrew Renfrew.
	Fife	Cupar.	Ayr Ayr.
	Haddington ..	Haddington.	Wigtown Wigtown.
	Edinburgh ..	Edinburgh.	Kirkcudbright .. Kirkcudbright.
	Linlithgow ..	Linlithgow.	Dumfries Dumfries.
	Selkirk	Selkirk.	Roxburgh Jedburgh.
	Peebles	Peebles.	Berwick Greenlaw.

Most of the *Lowland Counties* are *agricultural*, but *Ayr*, *Lanark*, and *Renfrew*, are chiefly renowned for their *manufactures* and *trade*.

Edinburgh, a *university*, and the *capital* of Scotland, is one of the most distinguished centres of *learning* in Britain. Sometimes styled "*modern Athens*." It is divided into two parts—the *old town* and the *new town*—by a deep gorge. It is, perhaps, the most

picturesque city in Europe, rivalling *Lisbon*, *Naples*, and *Constantinople* for its beauty.

Leith, on the *Forth*, the port of Edinburgh, carries on a *large trade* with the *Baltic*, and the ports of the *German Ocean*.

Glasgow, on the *Clyde*, the fourth city in the United Kingdom¹, is celebrated for its extensive commerce, cotton manufactures, shipbuilding, and machinery. The navigation of the Clyde has been greatly improved, but the harbour for ships of the largest tonnage is Port Glasgow.

Greenock, on the *Clyde*, three miles below Port Glasgow, is a port of great maritime importance.

Airdrie, near Glasgow, is the centre of a rich iron and coal district.

Haddington has a large corn market.

Cupar, on the *Eden*, Dunfermline, and Kirkcaldy, in Fifeshire,

are noted for the *linen trade*. Kirkcaldy is also noted for the manufacture of floor cloths.

Troon and Ardrossan, on the *Ayr coast*, are largely engaged in shipping coal to Ireland and the Continent.

Kilmarnock, in *Ayr*, is noted for its carpet manufacture, and woollen goods.

Paisley, in *Renfrewshire*, is noted for the production of silk, cotton, linen, velvet, and fancy goods, of various descriptions, and for shawls.

Selkirk, Galashiels, and Hawick are noted for the woollen and worsted trades.

Dumfries is noted for its cattle market.

EDUCATION.

- 102 1. The Scotch are generally *well educated*. There are **Four Universities**:—*Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrews*.

GOVERNMENT.

2. Scotland is represented in the House of Commons by **Fifty-three members**, and in the House of Lords by **Sixteen peers**.

TEN LARGEST TOWNS.

Glasgow	nearly 488,000	Greenock	nearly 64,000
Edinburgh	over 228,000	Paisley	56,000
Dundee	140,000	Perth	29,000
Aberdeen	105,000	Kilmarnock	25,000
Leith	58,000	Arbroath	22,000

ETYMOLOGY OF SCOTCH NAMES.

- 103 **Inver** = the mouth of a river; as *Inver-ness, Inver-ary, &c.*
Dun = a town, a fort, or a hill, &c.; as *Dun-dee, Dun-bar, Dumfries.* (See English *Don*).
Kirk = a church; as *Kirk-caldy, Kirk-cudbright, Kirk-wall, Falkirk, &c.*

¹ When considering the population of Manchester, we always include Salford.

103

Contd.

- Blair** = a woodless plain; as *Blair-Athol*, *Blair-gowrie*, &c.
Ben = (English Pen), a head or hill; as *Ben Nevis*, *Ben Lomond*, &c.
Cairn = a heap of stones; as *Cairn-toul*, *Cairn-gorm*, &c.
Strath = a broad valley; as *Strath-more*, *Strath-clyde*, &c.
Law = a detached hill; as *Broad-law*, *Sid-law*, *Bromie-law*, &c.

QUESTIONS.

1. What wild animals are found in Scotland?
2. Where are coal, iron, lead, marble, and agates found?
3. For what are Scotch farmers noted?
4. Where are salmon caught in large quantities?
5. Why is tweed cloth so called, and what towns are noted for the cloth trade?
6. What manufactures are carried on at Kirkcaldy, Dundee, Paisley, Bannockburn, Airdrie, Glasgow, and Stirling?
7. Name the largest ports of Scotland and their positions.
8. Enumerate the largest railway lines.
9. What lines run through Annandale and Nithsdale?
10. On what lines are Melrose, Dundee, Perth, Falkirk, Greta, Ayr, and Troon situated?
11. How would you go from Carlisle to Aberdeen, and from Berwick to Dundee?
12. Name the natural divisions of Scotland and the Lowland counties.
13. Where and for what noted are the following towns:—Montrose, Perth, Stornoway, Stonehaven, Inverary, Lerwick, Campbeltown, Stirling, Falkirk, Leith, Cupar, Airdrie, Grangemouth, and Troon?

Ireland.

104

1. **Ireland is an Island to the West of Great Britain.**

Ireland is sometimes called the *Emerald Isle* on account of its green pastures.

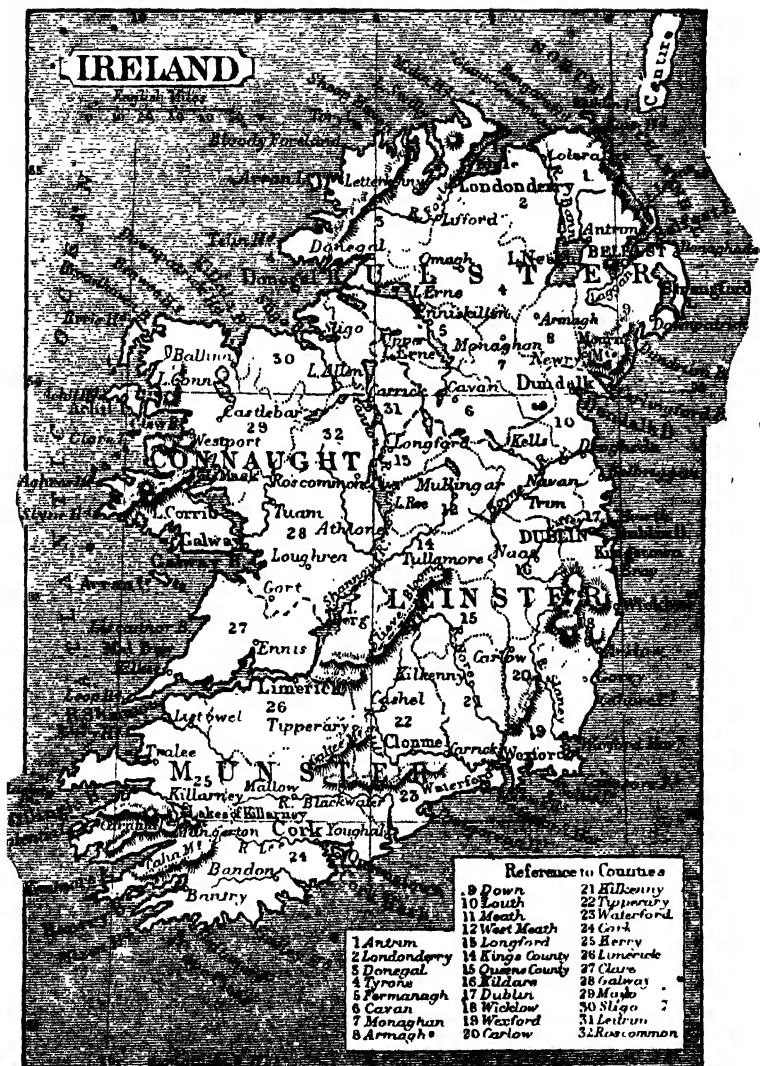
2. **Boundaries.**—On the *North*, *West*, and *South* by the Atlantic Ocean; on the *East* by the North Channel, Irish Sea, and St. George's Channel.

Great Britain and Ireland make the closest approach at the outlet of the North Channel, between Fair Head and the Mull of Cantire, the distance between the two nearest points being less than thirteen miles. The narrowest part of St. George's Channel, between Carnsore Point and St. David's Head, is a little more than fifty miles.

3. **Extent.**—Greatest **Length**, 300 miles; **Breadth**, 200 miles; **Area**, 32,500 square miles.

The greatest length is reckoned from *Fair Head* to *Mizen Head*, and the breadth from *Slyne Head* to *Howth Head*.

IRELAND



104

Contd.

4. **Coast.**—Ireland, like England, is much indented on its *West* and *South-west* sides; the length of coast being about 2,200 miles.

These Southern and Western indentations are due to the heavy roll of the Atlantic Ocean, and the coast line is very precipitous.

OPENINGS.

105

1. **On the North:**—*Sheep Haven, Lough Swilly, and Lough Foyle.*

2. **On the East:**—*Belfast Lough, Strangford Lough, Dundrum Bay, Carlingford Lough, Dundalk Bay, Dublin Bay, and Wexford Haven.*

106

3. **On the West:**—*Donegal Bay, Sligo Bay, Clew Bay, Galway Bay, Mouth of the Shannon, Dingle Bay, Bantry Bay, and Kenmare River.*

4. **On the South:**—*Roaring Water Bay, Kinsale Harbour, Cork Harbour, Youghal Harbour, and Waterford Harbour.*

The South and West coasts of Ireland abound in natural harbours; **Cork Harbour** being one of the finest in the world. The East coast, like the East coast of England, is very deficient in good harbours, and the few found there are much encumbered with sand banks.

CAVES.

107

On the North:—*Fair Head and Bengore Head,¹ in Antrim; Malin Head and Bloody Foreland, in Donegal.*

¹ **Giant's Causeway**, a little to the west of Bengore Head, consists of several thousands of basaltic rocks, forming three piers, the largest of which runs out 720 feet into the sea. These columns are generally of hexagonal shape; but their sides vary from three to nine—three columns only having nine sides, and only one of them three. They are so close together that the blade of a knife can scarcely be inserted between them. Such basaltic columns extend for miles along the shore, embedded in majestic cliffs; and the island of Rathlin, four miles from the coast, is of the same formation. See also the remarks respecting Fingal's Cave—page 78.

107 **On the East:**—*Howth Head*, in Dublin; *Wicklow Head*, in Wicklow; *Cahore Point*, *Greenore Point*, and *Carnsore Point*, in Wexford.

108 **On the South:**—*Hook Head*, in Wexford; *Old Head of Kinsale*, *Galley Head* and *Mizen Head*, in Cork; and *Cape Clear*, on Cape Clear Island.

On the West:—*Crow Head*, in Cork; *Bolus Head*, *Dunmore Head*, and *Kerry Head*, in Kerry; *Loop Head*, in Clare; *Slyne Head*, in Galway; *Achil Head* and *Erris Head*, in Mayo; *Teelin Head*, in Donegal.

Howth Head is at the entrance to *Dublin Bay*; *Roche's Point*, at the entrance to *Cork Harbour*; and *Hook Head*, at the entrance to *Waterford Harbour*.

Malin Head is the most northerly point, and *Cape Clear* the most southerly.

ISLANDS.

109 The Islands of Ireland are numerous, but unimportant. The most important are:—

Rathlin Island	..	..	..	..	..	off <i>Antrim</i> .
N. Arran Isles	..	..	..	..	..	off <i>Donegal</i> .
Achil Island	..	..	..	..	..	off <i>Mayo</i> .
Clare Island	..	..	..	..	..	off <i>Clew Bay</i> .
S. Arran Isles	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Galway Bay</i> .
Valentia Island and The Blaskets	..	..	..	..	..	off <i>Kerry</i> .
Bear Island	..	..	..	..	..	in <i>Bantry Bay</i> .
Cape Clear Island	..	..	..	..	..	off <i>Cork</i> .

Achil I., containing about 95 square miles, is the largest. It is very mountainous, and receives its name from the number of eagles found there. Some of the cliffs are 1,800 feet high.

Valentia contains about 40 square miles. From its Western point the telegraph lines are laid across the Atlantic to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.

• *Tuskar Rock* is a small island off Carnsore Point, and lies in the way of Atlantic steamers from Liverpool.

MOUNTAINS.

110 Ireland is **Mountainous** on the *coast* and **Flat** in the *centre*. The chief Mountain ranges are—The

Wicklow Mountains, highest point over 3,000 feet.

Mourne Mountains, in Down, with *Slieve Donard*, 2,800 feet.

Antrim Mountains, with *Mt. Trostan*, 1,800 feet.

Donegal Mountains, with *Mt. Errigal*, nearly 2,500 feet.

Connemara Mountains, with *Mt. Muilrea*, nearly 2,700 feet.

Kerry Mountains, chief range the *Macgillicuddy's Reeks*, with *Carran Tual*, 3,400 feet.

Galtee Mountains, in Tipperary, 3,000 feet.

Knockmeledown Mountains, between Tipperary and Waterford, 2,700 feet.

Slieve Bloom Mountains, in Queen's County and Tipperary, 1,700 feet.

The lesser important ranges and heights are the *Nephin Mountains*, in Mayo, 2,640 feet; and the *Silvermine Mountains*, in Tipperary, 2,260 feet.

The great central plain of Ireland consists chiefly of *bog-land*, which covers nearly one-seventh of the whole surface of the island, and is mostly capable of cultivation. At present the bogs furnish the *peat* which is very commonly used in Ireland as fuel.

RIVERS.

111 1. **On the West**:—*Shannon*, 224 miles, flowing through three large lakes, Loughs *Allen*, *Fee*, and *Derg*.

2. **On the South**:—*Bandon*, *Lee*, *Blackwater*, 100 miles; and the *Barrow*, 110 miles, with its tributaries the *Suir* and *Nore*.

3. **On the East**:—*Slauey*, 70 miles; *Liffey*, 75 miles; *Boyne*, 80 miles; and *Lagan*.

4. **On the North**:—*Bann* and *Foyle*.

The *Shannon* is navigable the greater part of its course, and has a magnificent estuary, sixty miles long. Most of the Irish rivers abound in *fish*, and the *Bann* is noted for its *salmon*.

BASIN OF THE SHANNON. Area 6050 sq. m. Length 220 m.

Length, 220 miles
Area, 6050 sq. m.

TRIBUTARIES:

Right	Left
Boyle	Inny
Suck	Brosna
Fergus	Mulkear
	Mague
	Deel

PRINCIPAL TOWNS:

Leitrim
Carrick on Shannon
Longford
Athlone
Shannon Bridge
Portlanna
Killaloe
Limerick
Ennis
Foynes



LAKES.

112 The Irish *lakes* are called **Loughs**. The largest are—

Neagh	in <i>Ulster</i> .
Upper and Lower Erne.. .. .	in <i>Fermanagh</i> .
Corrib	in <i>Galway</i> .
Mask	in <i>Mayo</i> .
Ree, Allen, and Derg	expansions of the <i>Shannon</i> .
Lakes of Killarney	in <i>Kerry</i> .

Lough Neagh, 160 square miles, is the largest lake in the British Isles. The *Lakes of Killarney* are celebrated for their beautiful scenery; they consist of three parts—the *Upper Lake*, *Lake Turk*, and the *Lower Lake*.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.

113 1. The **Climate** is very *mild* and *uniform* for its latitude, but extremely *rainy*. Westerly winds prevail during nine months of the year.

The *mildness* and *uniformity* of the climate are caused by its insular position. The *humidity* of the atmosphere is the cause of that *verdant* appearance of its surface, which has obtained for Ireland the name of the “*Emerald Isle*.”

2. The **Soil** of Ireland is *fertile*, but about one-seventh part is *bog-land*. Ireland is noted for its fine pastures.

The *Bogs* of Ireland are unlike the *Fens* of England, inasmuch as they lie, in many instances, above the sea level, and are therefore capable of natural drainage. The remains of *ancient forests* are found in these bogs. *Bog-oak* is much used for ornaments.

PRODUCTIONS.

3. The **Animals** and **Plants** of Ireland are like those of Great Britain.

There are *few reptiles* in Ireland, and none at all of the serpent kind. Ireland is essentially a *grazing country*, and large quantities of cattle, sheep, and pigs are sent to the English

¹ *Lough Neagh* is bordered by *Tyrone*, *Londonderry*, *Antrim*, and *Armagh*.

113
Contd.

markets. *Grapes, peaches, apricots*, and similar fruits do not easily ripen—the atmosphere being too moist. *Flax* is largely grown in Ulster.

4. The **Mineral Wealth** of Ireland is not great. **Coal** of an inferior quality is found in various places; the *Kilkenny* coal-field being the most valuable. *Peat* is the chief fuel.

5. **Copper** and **Lead**, in *Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Wicklow, and Leitrim*.

6. **Iron**, chiefly in *Leitrim*, and **Marble** in *Donegal, Galway, and Kilkenny*.

Silver is found in Wicklow in small quantities. The skeleton of the island is composed almost entirely of *lime-stone*.

INDUSTRIAL FACTS.

AGRICULTURE.

114 1. **Agriculture** is the chief employment of the people. It is *defective*, but has lately improved. *Oats* and *potatoes* are the chief productions.

Flax and *hemp* are largely grown in Ulster for the linen manufacture. Although the seas and rivers of Ireland swarm with fish the Irish fisheries are not in a flourishing condition.

Herrings are largely caught off the south coast in February and March.

Salmon are plentiful in the northern rivers. The salmon fisheries at Ballyshannon and Coleraine are important.

The rearing of horses is an important agricultural pursuit.

2. There is no **Manufacture** of importance except *linen*—**Belfast, Donaghadee, Newry, and Drogheda** being the chief towns engaged in the trade.

3. **Cotton goods** are made at *Belfast*; **Lace** and **Poplins** at *Dublin*; and *Belfast* has a considerable **Shipbuilding** trade.

COMMERCE.

115

1. The **Commerce** of Ireland is chiefly carried on with England; but large quantities of live *cattle*, *sheep*, and *pigs*, as well as *eggs*, *butter*, *salt beef*, and *pork*, are sent to England.

The *Liverpool*, *Manchester*, *London*, and *Bristol* markets are largely supplied with live stock from Ireland. *Linen*, *whiskey*, and *copper ore* are exported to England in considerable quantities.

2. The largest **Seaport Towns** are:—

Belfast	on <i>Belfast Lough</i> .	Limerick	on <i>the Shannon</i> .
Cork	on <i>the Lee</i> .	Wexford	on <i>the Slaney</i> .
Waterford	on <i>the Suir</i> .	Sligo	on <i>Sligo Bay</i> .
Dublin	on <i>the Liffey</i> .	Drogheda	on <i>the Boyne</i> .
Londonderry	on <i>Lough Foyle</i> .	Dundalk	on <i>Dundalk Bay</i> .
Newry	on <i>the Newry Canal</i> .	Galway	on <i>Galway Bay</i> .

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

116

1. The **Roads** are in good condition, excepting in remote and mountainous districts.

2. The railway communication is good. There are **Six Main Lines**:—

a. The **Great Southern and Western Line** runs from *Dublin* to *Cork*, through *Kildare* and *Maryborough*.

Throwing off branches to *Waterford* and *Limerick*.

b. The **Midland Great Western Line** runs from *Dublin* to *Galway*, through *Mullingar* and *Athlone*.

Throwing off branches from *Mullingar* to *Sligo*, through *Longford* and *Carrick*; and from *Athlone* to *Castlebar* and *Westport*, through *Rosecommon*.

c. The **Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Line**.

d. The **Dublin and Belfast Junction Line**.

e. The **Belfast and Northern Counties Line** runs from *Belfast* to *Londonderry*, through *Antrim*.

f. The **Irish and North Western Line** runs from *Dundalk* to *Londonderry*, through *Enniskillen*, *Omagh*, and *Strabane*.

- 116 3. Canal communication is not much used. The chief Canals are—

Contd.

The Royal Canal, running through Mullingar; and the Grand Canal, running through Tullamore, connecting *Dublin* with the *Shannon*.

The Newry Canal, the Ulster Canal, and the Belfast Canal.

SOCIAL FEATURES.

THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

- 117 1. Ireland is but **thinly populated**, containing less than five and a half millions¹ of people, or about 159 to a square mile.

The population of Ireland has decreased quite half a million since 1861, chiefly through emigration. Nearly 2½ millions of Irish have emigrated in the last thirty years.

2. The Irish are of **Celtic** origin, like the *Welsh* and *Highland Scotch*, and the native language is called **Erse**. Descendants of the English are numerous in Ulster, and English is universally spoken.

The *Erse* is still spoken, to some extent, in the central and western districts.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

3. Ireland is divided into **Four Provinces**:—

Ulster..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	in the <i>North</i> .
Leinster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" <i>East</i> .
Munster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" <i>South</i> .
Connaught	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" <i>West</i> .

These provinces at one time formed separate kingdoms, but now they simply mark geographical boundaries.

- 118 Ireland contains **Thirty-two** counties,—**Nine** in *Ulster*; **Twelve** in *Leinster*; **Six** in *Munster*; **Five** in *Connaught*.

¹ According to the census of 1881 the population of Ireland was 5,152,839, and it has been on the decrease since 1845.

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ULSTER—Nine Counties.

Contd.

<i>Antrim</i> , <i>Belfast</i> , ¹ <i>Carrickfergus</i> , <i>Lisburn</i> .	<i>Fermanagh</i> , <i>Enniskillen</i> . <i>Cavan</i> , <i>Cavan</i> , <i>Crotehill</i> .
<i>Londonderry</i> , <i>Londonderry</i> , <i>Coleraine</i> .	<i>Monaghan</i> , <i>Monaghan</i> , <i>Clones</i> . <i>Armagh</i> , <i>Armagh</i> , <i>Portadown</i> .
<i>Donegal</i> , <i>Lifford</i> , <i>Ballyshannon</i> .	<i>Down</i> , <i>Downpatrick</i> , <i>Newry</i> , <i>Donaghadee</i> , <i>Newtonards</i> .
<i>Tyrone</i> , <i>Omagh</i> , <i>Strabane</i> .	

LEINSTER—Twelve Counties.

119

<i>Louth</i> , <i>Dundalk</i> , <i>Drogheda</i> . <i>Meath</i> , <i>Trim</i> , <i>Navan</i> .	<i>Kildare</i> , <i>Athy</i> , <i>Naas</i> , <i>Maynooth</i> , <i>Kildare</i> .
<i>Westmeath</i> , <i>Mullingar</i> , <i>Athlone</i> . <i>Longford</i> , <i>Longford</i> .	<i>Dublin</i> , <i>Dublin</i> , <i>Kingstown</i> . <i>Wicklow</i> , <i>Wicklow</i> , <i>Arklow</i> , <i>Bray</i> .
<i>King's County</i> , <i>Tullamore</i> , <i>Parsonstown</i> .	<i>Wexford</i> , <i>Wexford</i> , <i>New Ross</i> , <i>Enniscorthy</i> .
<i>Queen's County</i> , <i>Maryborough</i> , <i>Portarlington</i> .	<i>Carlow</i> , <i>Carlow</i> . <i>Kilkenny</i> , <i>Kilkenny</i> .

MUNSTER—Six Counties.

<i>Tipperary</i> , <i>Clonmel</i> , <i>Carrick-on-Suir</i> , <i>Cashel</i> .	<i>Cork</i> , <i>Cork</i> , <i>Youghal</i> , <i>Bandon</i> , <i>Kinsale</i> , <i>Queenstown</i> .
<i>Waterford</i> , <i>Waterford</i> , <i>Dungarvan</i> , <i>Lismore</i> .	<i>Kerry</i> , <i>Tralee</i> , <i>Killarney</i> , <i>Dingle</i> . <i>Limerick</i> , <i>Limerick</i> . <i>Clare</i> , <i>Ennis</i> , <i>Kilrush</i> .

CONNAUGHT—Five Counties.

120

<i>Galway</i> , <i>Galway</i> , <i>Tuam</i> , <i>Loughrea</i> .	<i>Sligo</i> , <i>Sligo</i> . <i>Roscommon</i> , <i>Roscommon</i> .
<i>Mayo</i> , <i>Castlebar</i> , <i>Westport</i> .	<i>Leitrim</i> , <i>Carrick-on-Shannon</i> .

THE LARGEST TOWNS.

<i>Dublin</i> 273,000	<i>Waterford</i> 22,000
<i>Belfast</i> 208,000	<i>Galway</i> 19,000
<i>Cork</i> 97,000	<i>Kilkenny</i> 15,000
<i>Limerick</i> 48,000	<i>Newry</i> 15,000
<i>Londonderry</i> 29,000	<i>Drogheda</i> 14,000

¹ The county towns are in italics.

Dublin, on the *Liffey*, the capital of Ireland, is a handsome city, with splendid public buildings and fine squares. It has a great export trade; but **Kingstown**, six miles eastward, is now its port for the largest shipping.

Belfast, on the *Lagan*, is the second city in size; but the first in manufactures and trade. It is the seat of the linen trade, and has also cotton factories, glass works, iron foundries, and shipbuilding yards.

Cork, on the *Lee*, has a fine harbour, and a considerable foreign trade. Large quantities of cattle and provisions are exported. The American mail, and emigrant packets, to and from Liverpool, call at **Queenstown**, the port of Cork, which is situated on Great Island.

Limerick, on the *Shannon*, is the fourth city of Ireland. It has a considerable import and export trade, and is noted for its fine lace.

Waterford, on the *Suir*, a fine and flourishing port, with excellent quays. exports great quantities of provisions.

Here Henry II. landed, 1171, to receive the submission of the Irish.

Galway, on the *Corrib River*, has an extensive commerce and considerable fisheries, and is the chief port on the western coast.

Wexford, on the *Slaney*, does an important provision trade.

Kilkenny, on the *Nore*, is noted for its marble quarries and coal mines, and is the largest inland town of Ireland.

Drogheda, on the *Boyne*, has linen and cotton manufactures, and occupies a prominent place in Irish history. It sustained a successful siege during the Irish rebellion in the reign of Charles I. Cromwell captured it from the Royalists, and it surrendered to King William III. in 1690.

Newry, on the *Newry Canal*, is a busy river port, and has linen and cotton manufactures.

Londonderry, a handsome city, on the *Foyle*, is celebrated in history for the remarkable siege it sustained in 1689 against the forces of James II.

Athlone, on the *Shannon*, is the chief military station in the West of Ireland.

ETYMOLOGY OF IRISH NAMES.

121

Bal (*bally*) = a village or township; as *Bally-beg*, *Bally-shannon*, *Bally-castle*, *Ball-inglass*, *Ball-ymoney*, &c.

Rath (*roch, rocke*) = a rock; as *Rath-lin*, *Rath-mines*, (*Rock-ester*, *Rich-mond*, in England, and *Rocke-fort*, &c., in France)

Ennis(*inis*) = an island; as *Ennis-killen*, *Ennis-corthy*, *Inis-beg*, (*Inch*, in Scotland, as *Inch-calm*, *Inch-cape*, &c.)

Kil (*kill*) = a saint's cell, a church, or a wood: as *Kil-dare*, *Kil-kenny*, *Kill-alee*, *Kill-arney* (see *Kill-marnock*, *Kil-patrick*, in Scotland), &c.

QUESTIONS.

1. Name the boundaries, size, and shape of Ireland.

2. Give the names and positions of four fresh and four salt water loughs.

3. Why are the western and southern shores of Ireland and England so indented?

4. Name the capes and bays a ship would pass in sailing from Wexford to Limerick.

5. Enumerate the Irish islands.

6. What Irish mountains are mentioned in this geography having heights 3,000 feet or above?

7. What lakes does the Shannon flow through?
8. Give a list of the rivers on the east coast.
9. What are the productions of Ireland, and where are coal, iron, and marble found?
10. What does Ireland export, and enumerate the largest ports?
11. What towns does the Great Southern and Western Line of Ireland connect and pass through?
12. What are the largest divisions of Ireland, and how are they subdivided?
13. Name the counties of Munster, and the largest towns they contain.
14. Where, and for what distinguished, are the following towns—Belfast, Wexford, Cork, Londonderry, Mullingar, Athlone, Limerick, Galway, Donaghadee, and Kilkenny?
15. Give the etymology of Killarney, Inchcape, Rathmines, Ballinglass, and Enniskillen.

British Possessions.

- 122 1. The **Foreign Possessions**¹ of Great Britain are very **numerous** and **important**. They are chiefly useful as being—

- (1) "*Fields for Emigration*," as Australia and Canada.
- (2) "*Fortified Places*," to guard our commerce, as Gibraltar, &c.
- (3) "*Refreshing Stations*" for our ships, as Aden, St. Helena, &c.
- (4) "*Entrepôts*," for our goods, as Singapore, Hong Kong, &c.

2. The *British Empire* comprises about **One-fifth** of all the people of the world; **One-seventh** of all the land, and includes people of every **Religion**, **Race**, and **Colour**, and many **Languages**.

The British Empire is about the same size as the Russian, and, after the Chinese, it is the most populous in the world. Its estimated area is about 7½ million square miles, and population 250 millions.

- 123 1. The most important **Foreign Possessions** of England are the following:—

IN EUROPE.—Malta, in the Mediterranean Sea, chief town, *Valetta*; Gibraltar, a rocky promontory, in Spain; and Heligoland, in the North Sea; Cyprus, a *protectorate*.

Malta was captured from the French in 1800; Gibraltar from Spain in 1704, by Admiral Rooke; and Heligoland from the Danes in 1807.

¹ The *Foreign Possessions* of England may be divided into two classes, viz., the "*Colonies*" or countries held by her and peopled by her emigrants; and her "*Dependencies*" or those countries not peopled by her, but simply subject to her sway.

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Contd.

2. **IN ASIA.**—Hindustan, containing about 950,000 square miles, and 200 millions of inhabitants, capital *Calcutta*; Ceylon, an island, South of Hindustan; Aden, a fortress, in Arabia; Further India, or the new Province of British Burmah, comprising the States of Aracan, Pegu, Tenasserim, and the Straits Settlements.

Our Indian Possessions, including Further India and the protected States, have an area of 1½ million square miles, and a population of 256 millions.

The first Indian settlement was made at Surat, 1612. Ceylon was taken from the Dutch, 1796; Aden from the Sultan of Aden, 1839; and Hong Kong was ceded to England by the Chinese, 1843.

The Straits Settlements comprise the islands of Penang and Singapore; the town of Malacca and Wellesley Province, on the Malay Peninsula.

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1. **IN AFRICA.**—Cape Colony, capital *Cape Town*, including Kaffraria, capital *King William's Town*, Basutoland, Griqualand, Transkei Districts;¹ Natal, capital *Peter Maritzburg*; Gambia, capital *Bathurst*; Sierra Leone, capital *Freetown*; Gold Coast, capital *Cape Coast Castle*, on the Continent; and the following islands:—

St. Helena and Ascension, in the Atlantic Ocean; and Mauritius and the Seychelle Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

125

1. **IN AMERICA.**—The Dominion of Canada, capital *Ottawa*, consisting of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, British Columbia with Vancouver's Island, Manitoba, and the North-West Territory; Newfoundland.

2. The British West Indies, between North and South America, consisting of Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Antigua, the Bahamas, and many other smaller islands.

3. The Bermudas, between Newfoundland and the West Indies; and Honduras, in Central America.

4. British Guiana, and the Falkland Islands, in South America.

The Dominion of Canada was formed in 1867, by the union of Canada (divided into the two provinces of Quebec and Ontario), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. All the other provinces, except Newfoundland, subsequently joined the Union.

126

1. **IN OCEANIA.**—Australia, divided into New South Wales, capital *Sydney*; Victoria, capital *Melbourne*; South Australia, capital *Adelaide*; West Australia, capital *Perth*; and Queensland, capital *Brisbane*.

¹ Formerly the land of the Hottentots.

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Contd.

2. **Tasmania**, capital *Hobart Town*; **New Zealand**, capital *Wellington*; **Norfolk Island**; **Labuan**, an island off *Borneo*; **Sarawak**, a province in the north-east of *Borneo*; the **Fiji Islands**; and the *protectorate* of the southern shores of **New Guinea**.

Australia is the largest island in the world, and wholly belongs to England. Until the establishment of a *penal settlement* at Botany Bay in 1788, and afterwards the discovery of gold, this portion of Oceania was almost entirely unknown to Englishmen; they have now, however, very extensively colonised it.

Europe.

127

1. **Europe** is the *smallest* but one of the five continents. It is situated in the *temperate zone*, and in the north-west portion of the *Eastern Hemisphere*.

2. **Greatest Length**, 3,400 miles; **Breadth**, 2,400 miles; **Area**, 3,700,000 square miles; **Population**, about 330 millions.

BOUNDARIES.

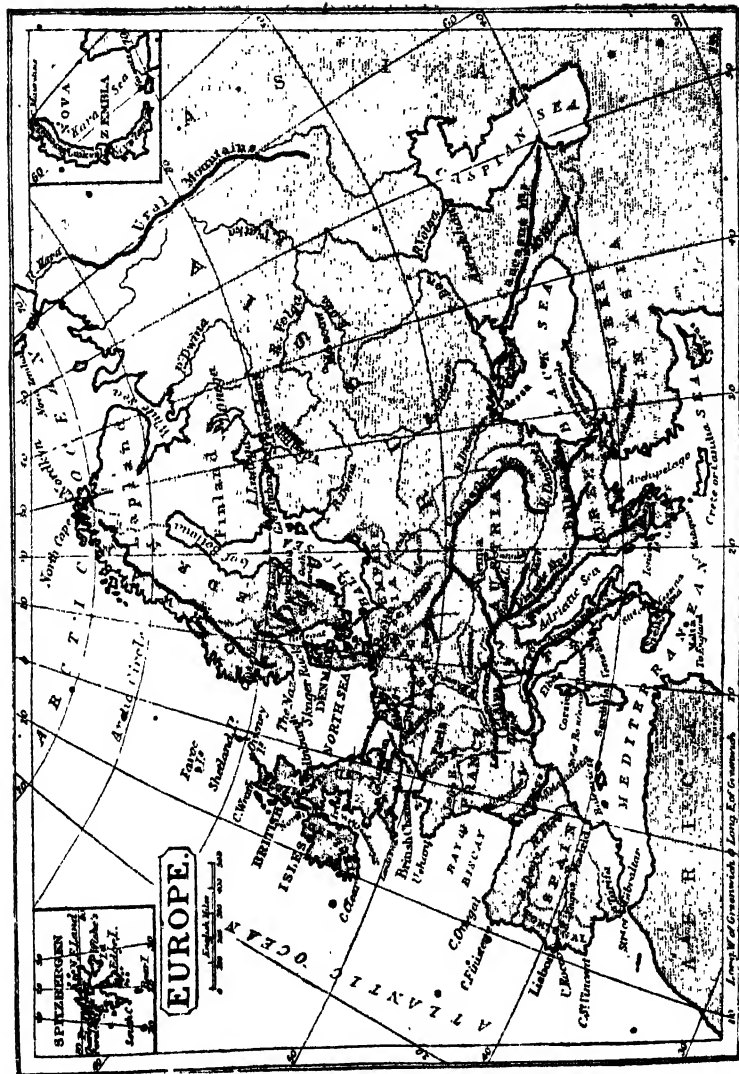
128

1. **On the North**:—by the *Arctic Ocean*.
 2. **On the South**:—by the *Mediterranean Sea*, *Black Sea*, and *Caucasus Mountains*.
 3. **On the East**:—by the *Caspian Sea*, *Ural River*, and *Ural Mountains*.
- On the West**:—by the *Atlantic Ocean*.

OCEANS, SEAS, &c.

129

1. **On the North**:—the *White Sea*, connected with the *Arctic Ocean*.
2. **On the West**:—the *Baltic Sea*, containing the *Gulfs of Finland*, *Bothnia*, and *Riga*; *Skager Rack*, *Cattegat*, *North Sea*, *English Channel*, *Irish Sea*, and *Bay of Biscay*, connected with the *Atlantic Ocean*.
3. **On the South**:—the *Mediterranean Sea*, containing the *Gulfs of Lyons*, *Genoa*, and *Venice*, the *Ionian Sea*, and the *Archipelago*; *Sea of Marmora*, *Black Sea*, and the *Sea of Azov*.



STRAITS.

- 130
1. *Yenikale*, joining the *Black Sea* with the *Sea of Azov*, 4 miles wide.
 2. *Constantinople*, or *Bosphorus*, joining the *Black Sea* with the *Sea of Marmora*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide.
 3. *Dardanelles*, joining the *Mediterranean Sea* with the *Sea of Marmora*, 1 mile wide.
 4. *Gibraltar*, joining the *Atlantic Ocean* with the *Mediterranean Sea*, 16 miles wide.
 5. *Dover*, joining the *English Channel* with the *North Sea*, 21 miles wide.
 6. *The Sound*, 8 miles wide,
 7. *Great Belt*, 1 mile wide. } entering the *Baltic Sea*.
 8. *Little Belt*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. }

CAPES.

- 131
1. *On the North*:—*North Cape* ($71^{\circ} 10'$ north), and *Nordkyn*, in Norway.
 2. *On the West*:—*Naze* in Norway; *Skaw* in Denmark; *W Rath* in Scotland; *Cleary* in Ireland; *Land's End* in England; *La Hague* and *Ushant* in France; *Ortega* and *Finisterre* in Spain; *Rocca* ($9\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west) and *St. Vincent* in Portugal.
 3. *On the South*:—*Tarifa* (36° north) in Spain; *Passaro* in Sicily; *Matapan* in Greece.

North Cape is the most northerly cape of Europe, but it is on an island, *Nordkyn* being the most northerly continental cape; *Rocca* is the most westerly cape; and *Tarifa* the most southerly.

ISLANDS.

- 132
1. *On the North*:—*Nova Zembla* and *Spitzbergen* in the Arctic Ocean.
 2. *On the West*:—the *British Isles*, the *Azores*, *Faerøe Isles*, and *Lofoden Isles*, in the Atlantic; *Zealand*, *Funen*, *Laaland*, *Falster*, *Bornholm*, *Æland*, and *Gothland*, in the Baltic.
 3. *On the South*:—*Balearic Isles*, *Corsica*, *Sardinia*, *Elba*, *Sicily*, *Malta*, *Lipari Isles*, *Ionian Isles*, and the *European Isles* of the Archipelago, in the Mediterranean.

MOUNTAINS.

133

1. There are *two mountain regions* in Europe—The *Scandinavian*, in *Norway* and *Sweden*.The *Southern*, in the *Southern Countries*.

The *Scandinavian ranges* extend from *Cape Naze* to *Nordkyn*, and contain the *Thulian Mts.* in the *South*, the *Dovre Field* in the *Centre*, and the *Kuelen Mts.* in the *North*. *Skagstlos Fjeld*, 8,400 feet, and *Sneehatten*, 8,100 feet, are the chief heights.

2. The *Southern region* consists of the following ranges:—Pyrenees, between *France* and *Spain*, *Maladitla*, 11,500 feet.Alps, in *Switzerland*, *Italy*, and *Germany*; highest points, *Mt.**Blanc*, 15,732 feet; and *Mt. Rosa*, 15,200 feet.Apennines, in *Italy*; highest point, *Mt. Corno*, 9,500 feet.Balkans, in *Turkey*; highest point, *Tchar Dagh*, 9,000 feet.Carpathians, in *Austria*, in some parts over 8,000 feet.

The lesser important ranges are:—The *Vosges* and *Cevennes*, in *France*; *Hartz Mts* and *Black Forest range*, in *Germany*; *Valdai Hills*, in *Russia*; *Mts. of Castile*, *Toledo*, and *Sierra Nevada*, in *Spain*; the *Ural* and *Caucasus Mts.* between *Europe* and *Asia*.

3. The *Volcanoes* are—*Etna*, 10,900 feet, in *Sicily*; *Vesuvius*, 8,900 feet, in *Italy*; and*Hecla*, 5,000 feet, in *Iceland*.

RIVERS.

134

1. The great *Watershed* of *Europe* runs from *South-west* to *North-east*, and therefore the general direction of the rivers is down the *South-east* and *North-west* slopes.

2. The Rivers draining the *South-eastern slope*—

Volga, 2,100 m. - - - }
 Don, 1,100 m. - - - } *Russia*.
 Dnieper, 1,200 m. - - - }
 Dniester, 700 m. - - - }
 Danube, 1,700 m. *Germany*,
Austria, and *Turkey*.

Po - - - - - }
 Arno - - - - - } *Italy*.
 Tiber - - - - - }
 Rhone - - - - - } *France*.
 Ebro - - - - - } *Spain*.

135 3. The Rivers draining the North-western slope—

N'thern Dwina, 760 m. }	Russia.	Seine }	
W'tern Dwina, 550 m. }		Loire, 570 m. }	France.
Vistula }	Prussia.	Garonne }	
Oder }		Adour }	
Elbe, 700 m. }	Germany.	Douro }	
Rhine, 760 m., Switzerland, Ger-		Tagus, 500 m. }	Spain.
many, and Holland.		Guadalquiver }	
		Guadiana }	

The Volga and Danube are the two largest rivers of Europe, and the Rhone and Po the swiftest.

LAKES.

136 1. There are *three principal groups*—The **Alpine**, **Scandinavian**, and those of the **Central Plain**.

2. The most important of the **Alpine Lakes** are—

Geneva, 380 sq. m. }		Maggiore }	
Constance, 290 „ }		Garda }	Italy.
Neuchâtel }	Switzerland.	Como }	
Zurich }		Balaton }	Austria.
Lucerne }		Neusiedel }	

3. The most important of the **Scandinavian Lakes** are—

Wener, 2,000 square miles, Wetter and Mälär, in Sweden.

4. The most important Lakes of the **Central Plain** are—

Ladoga, 6,800 square miles, and Onega, 3,330 square miles, in Russia.

5. The **Alpine Lakes** are very *beautiful* and *picturesque*.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.

137 1. Europe is mostly situated in the **Temperate Zone**, and its **Climate** is generally *warmer* than that of the other continents in the same latitude.

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Contd.

Of course there is a great difference of climate between the Northern and Southern countries, and the Western countries, bordering the great Atlantic Ocean, are much more humid and of more uniform temperature than the Eastern.

2. The number of rainy days diminish from West to East,—Ireland having an average of 208 rainy days per annum ; Scotland 170, and around the Volga 90.

The heat of Southern Countries is enough to relax the energies of the people ; the Central Countries enjoy a mild and bracing climate, that renders agriculture successful, and stimulates the energies of the people ; whilst the climate of the Northern Countries is cold enough to retard agriculture and hinder out-door pursuits. .

3. The Soil of Europe is generally fertile, and in all the central regions well cultivated. The only extensive wastes are the “ *Steppes of Russia.*”

PRODUCTIONS.

ANIMALS.

138

1. Europe is almost entirely free from Wild Animals of a dangerous kind.

The bear, wolf, and wild boar are found in the largest forests, but they are being exterminated and are nowhere very numerous. Compared with the other continents, there are few venomous reptiles.

• The reindeer and elk are found in Northern countries, and the polar bear on the shores of the Polar Seas ; the stag, fallow-deer, and roebuck, in the Central countries ; the chamois, on the Alps ; and the camel, on the Steppes of Russia.

2. The Domestic Animals of Europe are of the most useful kind, and are carefully reared, such as the horse, cow, sheep, pig, goat, dog, and rein-deer.

Web-footed birds, such as the wild goose and duck, are plentiful in cold latitudes, especially on the Norwegian coast and in Scotland ; and the vulture and eagle are found on the Alps, Pyrenees, and other Southern ranges.

3 The Fisheries are valuable and well supplied ; the chief fish found are the herring, pilchard, mackerel, cod, tunny, salmon, sturgeon.

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Contd.

Herrings, pilchards, cod, and mackerel are plentiful in British seas; the *tunny*—the largest fish eaten—abounds in the Mediterranean; *salmon* are abundantly caught in Northern and Western rivers, and the *sturgeon* is found in the greatest quantities in the Volga and other Russian rivers. *Honey bees*, both domestic and wild, are found in most of the Central and Southern countries, and *silk-worms* are largely reared in Italy and France.

VEGETATION.

139

1. **Vegetation** is generally *luxuriant* in Central and Southern countries, but less plentiful in the Northern. The chief forest trees are the *oak, beech, elm, fir, chesnut, lime, and birch.*

2. The Southern Countries grow *wheat, rice, maize, and millet*; and forests of *chesnut* trees abound. *Grapes, oranges, and lemons* are the common fruits, and *wine* the common beverage.

3. The Central Countries of Europe chiefly produce *wheat and barley*; *apple, plum, pear, and cherry* orchards, and *hop* gardens are common, and the principal beverages are *beer and cider.*

4. In the Northern Countries of Europe *rye and oats* are the chief objects of culture; and in the extreme North *dwarf shrubs, mosses, and lichens*, only are found.

MINERALS.

140

1. Europe is distinguished for its *abundance of useful minerals*; but *precious stones* are somewhat scarce. **England, Belgium, Austria, France, Germany, Spain, Norway and Sweden** have the *greatest mineral wealth.*

2. The chief minerals found are *coal, iron, copper, lead, tin, zinc, and salt*, as follows:—

Iron, in most countries, but especially in *England, Belgium, France, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Germany, and Russia.*

Coal is abundant in *England and Belgium.* *France and Prussia, Austria and Russia,* have also important coal districts.

Copper is found in *England, Russia, and Austria*; and **Tin** in *England and Spain.*

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Contd.

Lead is found in *Spain*, the *British Isles*, and *Austria*; but the Spaniards are too indolent to work their mines.

Zinc is found in *England* and *Belgium*.

Gold is found, to some extent, in *Austria*; Silver, in *Austria* and *Germany*; Quicksilver, in *Austria* and *Spain*; and Platina in the *Ural Mountains*.

England, Austria, and Belgium are the richest in mineral wealth. England supplies almost all the tin, a third of the iron, a half of the copper, and about half of the lead used in Europe. Salt is found in most countries. The salt mines of *Galicia*, in *Austria*, and those of *Wieliczka*, near *Craoow*, are the largest in the world.

PEOPLE, RACE, AND LANGUAGE.

141

1. The Population of Europe is about 327 millions, or nearly one-fourth of the whole human race.

Population is densest in Belgium and England, and thinnest in Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

2. The Europeans are mostly of the **Caucasian Race**, consisting of four main branches or families—the *Celtic*, *Teutonic*, *Slavonic*, and *Greek-Latin*.

The **Celtic Race** is the least populous, and occupies *Ireland*, *Wales*, the *Scotch Highlands*, and *Brittany*.

The **Teutonic Race** occupies *Germany*, *Western Austria*, *Holland*, *Belgium*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, and the greater part of the *British Isles*.

The **Slavonic Race** inhabits *Russia*, *Poland*, *Northern Turkey*, and *Eastern Austria*.

The **Greek-Latin Race**, occupying *Greece*, *Italy*, *Spain*, and *France*, is generally considered to owe its existence to a mixture of other races.

In addition to the above races, the *Finns* and *Lapps* of Northern Europe, the *Turks* of Turkey, the *Tartars* in the South-east of Russia, and the *Magyars* of Austria, must be classed with the Mongolian division of mankind.

142

The languages spoken in Europe are the—

Celtic, in the extreme *West*.

Teutonic, in *Central*, *Northern*, and *Western countries*.

Slavonic, in the *Eastern countries*.

Greek-Latin, in the *Southern countries*.

These languages have a common parent in the **Sanscrit** language, from which they are undoubtedly derived.

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The Basque, which is spoken by the people inhabiting the valleys on each side of the Pyrenees, is very remarkable and most difficult to learn.

RELIGIONS.

143

All the European nations, with the exception of the Mahomedans of Turkey, profess Christianity, of which there are three great divisions, viz. :—

Roman Catholic, in the *Southern countries*.

Greek Church, in the *Eastern countries*.

Protestant, in the *Central and Northern countries*.

Roman Catholicism generally prevails in Greek Latin countries; the Greek Church in Slavonic countries; and Protestantism in Teutonic countries. There are about two million Jews, and eight million Mahomedans.

Countries.

144

There are Eighteen principal countries, viz. :—
Four *Western*, Three *Northern*, Three *Central*,
and Eight *Southern*.

FOUR WESTERN.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| The United Kingdom, .. | Capital, London, on the Thames. |
| France, | „ Paris, on the Seine. |
| Belgium, | „ Brussels, on the Senne. |
| The Netherlands, .. | „ Amsterdam, on the Amstel |

THREE NORTHERN AND EASTERN.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Norway and | } Capital, { | Christiania, on Christiania Bay. |
| Sweden, .. | | Stockholm, on Lake Mälar. |
| Denmark, .. | „ | Copenhagen, on the Sound. |
| Russia, .. | „ | St. Petersburg, on the Neva. |

THREE CENTRAL.

145

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| The German Empire, including | } Capital Berlin, on the Spree. |
| Prussia, | |
| Austro-Hungarian Empire, .. | „ Vienna, on the Danube. |
| Switzerland, | „ Bern, on the Aar. |

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Contd

EIGHT SOUTHERN COUNTRIES.

Spain,	Capital, <i>Madrid</i> , on the <i>Manzanares</i> .
Portugal,	„ <i>Lisbon</i> , on the <i>Tagus</i> .
Italy,	„ <i>Rome</i> , on the <i>Tiber</i> .
Turkey,	„ <i>Constantinople</i> , on the <i>Bosphorus</i> .
Roumania,	„ <i>Bucharest</i> , on the <i>Dumbovitza</i> .
Servia,	„ <i>Belgrade</i> , on the <i>Danube</i> .
Montenegro,	„ <i>Cetinge</i> .
Greece,	„ <i>Athens</i> , on the <i>Gulf of Egina</i> .

FRANCE.Capital—Paris, on the *Seine*.

Area, 204,000 square miles. Population, 37½ millions.

146

1. France is a large Republic, nearly twice the size of the British Isles, with a beautiful Climate, and productive Soil. It is divided into 86 Departments, which are usually named after a mountain or river in the district.¹

2. Coast.—France is washed by three seas—the *English Channel*, *Bay of Biscay*, and the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Griz Nez and *La Hogue* in the *English Channel*, *Ushant* and *Bec du Raz*, in the *Bay of Biscay*, are the chief Capes. The Mouths of the *Seine*, *Loire*, *Garonne* (the *Gironde*), and the *Gulf of Lyons*, are the best known Openings.

3. Surface.—Although the surface of France is generally level, its land boundaries are mountainous, and it is watered by several fine rivers.

• 4. Mountains.—The *Pyrenees* divide it from Spain, the *Alps* from Italy, the *Jura Mountains* from Switzerland, and the *Vosges* from Germany; the *Cevennes* are west of the *Rhone*, and the *Auvergne Mountains* are a group of extinct volcanoes in central France.

5. Rivers.—The largest are the *Loire*, *Garonne*, and *Adour*, flowing into the *Bay of Biscay*; the *Seine* and *Somme*, into the *English Channel*; and the *Rhone*, into the *Mediterranean*.

147

1. Productions.²—Its Agriculture is in a flourishing condition; but about one-seventh is covered with forests. Its Mineral wealth is much inferior to that of England. Its Manufactures, especially in works of taste, are important.

¹ In 1881, the population was 37,672,048.

² In this brief outline of the countries, only those productions which are of great importance, or of some extent peculiar, are mentioned.

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Contd.

2. **Animal.**—*Bears* are found on the Pyrenees, *wolves* in all the large forests, the *lynx*, *chamois*, and *wild goat* are sometimes seen in high mountainous regions. *Bustards* and *fig eaters* are often met with, and *vipers* are plentiful. The *oyster fisheries* in the English Channel are important.
3. **Vegetable.**—The *vine* is cultivated everywhere; the *wines of Burgundy, Champagne, Bordeaux, and Roussillon*, being most noted. Fifteen million *mulberry trees*, for the silk-worm, are grown in southern France. *Olive trees* produce olive oil, and *beet-root* is largely raised for sugar.
4. **Mineral.**—Coal and Iron only are of importance. They abound in the north-east, near Belgium, and in the valley of the Upper Loire—St. Etienne being the centre of the district.
5. **Manufactures.**—Silk goods are made at Lyons, Nîmes, Tours, &c.; cotton, at Rouen, Troyes, &c.; woollen, at Rouen, Elbeuf, Amiens, &c.; linen, at St. Quentin; cambric, at Cambrai; iron goods, at St. Etienne and Toulouse; glass and porcelain, at Sèvres; works of taste and fashion, at Paris.

148

1. **Commerce.**—Very extensive. The chief Exports are *Silks, Brandy, Wines, Cotton, Lace, Linen, and Fancy Goods*. The largest Ports are—

Marseilles, on the Mediterranean, 580 miles by rail from Paris.
 Bordeaux, 70 miles up the River Garonne.
 Nantes, 40 miles up the River Loire.
 Havre, on the Seine, the Port of Paris and Rouen.
 Rochelle and Bayonne, on the Bay of Biscay.
 Dunkirk and Boulogne, on the English Channel.

2. **Naval Ports.**—Ocherbourg, on the English Channel, opposite the Isle of Wight, is defended by 3,000 guns; Brest, L'Orient, and Rochefort, are naval ports, on the Bay of Biscay; and Toulon, on the Mediterranean, is strongly fortified.

3. **Possessions.**—These are important. The chief are—

Algeria and Senegambia, in Africa; Isle of Boufbon, in the Indian Ocean; Pondicherry, in Hindostan; French Guiana, in South America; Guadaloupe and Martinique, in the West Indies; Miquelon and St. Pierre, off Newfoundland; the Marquesas and Liberty Is., New Caledonia, and Tahiti, in the Pacific Ocean; and the Protectorates of Cambodia and Tonquin, in Asia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paris, on the Seine, is, next to London, the most populous city in Europe, and none excel it in magnificence. It contains nearly two and a quarter millions of people, is strongly fortified, and of world-wide renown for manufacturing articles of taste and fashion.

Lyons is the second largest manu-

facturing city, containing a population of 350,000. Rouen is the "Manchester" of France, and St. Etienne the "Birmingham."

Calais annually exports 60,000,000 eggs to England.

Chalons and Epernay are centres of the Champagne wine trade.

Dijon and Macon are the chief towns for the wines of Burgundy.

Avignon is a great agricultural centre, noted for corn, wine, honey, olives, oranges, and lemons.

Boulogne, Dieppe, Trouville, on the English Channel, and Biarritz, on the Bay of Biscay, are famous watering places.

Nicé and Montpellier, near the Mediterranean Sea, are popular winter resorts; Pau, under the Pyrenees, is noted for its beautiful scenery; and tourists start from Chamouni, in Savoy, to ascend Mount Blanc.

The island of Corsica belongs to France; chief town, Ajaccio.

BELGIUM.

Capital—Brussels, on the *Senne*.¹

(Area, 11,400 square miles. Population, 5½ millions.)

149

1. Belgium is the smallest kingdom of Europe, but contains the densest population. It is divided into nine provinces. Its climate is humid and foggy; and although its soil consists mostly of sand or clay, it has been rendered very productive by careful culture.

Although it is five times less than England and Wales in size, it contains about five and a half million people. Its cities, towns, and villages are so close together that Philip II. of Spain, its former ruler, exclaimed in riding through the country—"This is only one great town."

2. Coast.—Its shores are very flat, but the land is protected from the sea by sand hills, which, in many places, are covered with fir trees.

3. Surface.—Belgium is a very flat and well watered country. It contains no mountains, but in the South and East there are beautiful hills, the Ardennes, clothed with natural forests.

4. Rivers.—The rivers which run through the country from France are the "lazy Scheldt" and the "winding Meuse," the tributaries of which are the Sambre, Semoy, Ourthe, and Lesse. These and the numerous canals are kept from overflowing the land in many places by high banks and dykes.

150

1. Productions.—Agriculture is in the highest state of perfection; its mineral treasures, especially coal, iron, and zinc, are great; and its manufactures in iron, lace, linen, and woollen goods are extensive.

The wild deer, wild boar, bear, and wolf are still found in the solitary woods of the South and East; and Flanders is noted for a breed of strong horses. Corn, clover seed, flax, hemp, madder, tobacco, potatoes, and beet-root are largely cultivated; coal, iron, zinc, and lead are very abundant in the valley of the Meuse—Liege and Mons being great mining centres.

2. Manufactures.—Iron goods are made at Liege, Namur, Mons, and Charleroi; lace, at Brussels, Mechlin, and Bruges; cotton, at Ghent and Antwerp; woollen goods, at Verviers and Liege; linen goods, at Courtray; and carpets at Tournay and Brussels.

¹ The *Senne* is merely a covered-in brook.

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Contd.

3. **Commerce.**—Not very considerable. The chief goods exported are *iron goods*—especially *machinery and fire-arms*—*lace, corn, clover seed, flax, and hemp*. The most important Ports are—

Antwerp, on the *Scheldt*, sixty miles from the sea, which is strongly fortified, and defends Brussels.

Ostend, eight miles from the *German Ocean*, and **Ghent**, are large canal ports.

4. The Belgians are the *most industrious* people on the continent.

HOLLAND, OR THE NETHERLANDS.

Capital—**Amsterdam**, on the *Amstel*.

Area 12,500. Population 4 millions.

151

1. **Holland** is a *flat Kingdom*, about *one-fifth* the size of *England and Wales*, containing *Eleven Provinces*. Its Climate is *damp, foggy*, and *cold* in winter, but the Soil is *productive*.

Large tracts of land lie below the level of the sea, from which they are protected by *sand hills*, whilst *dykes* prevent the rivers and canals from overflowing the country.

2. **Rivers.**—Holland is well watered with *rivers and canals*. The chief rivers are the mouths of the *Rhine, Maas, and Scheldt*; about one-third of the country being the *Delta of the Rhine*.

Vast tracts of land covered with shallow water have been reclaimed by drainage, and are called **Polders**. In most of the Dutch towns canals are used as streets, and boats for carriages.

3. **Islands.**—There are *Two Groups*, one at the mouth of the *Rhine and Scheldt*—**Walcheren** being the most important—and the other group at the mouth of the *Zuyder Zee*, of which **Texel** is the largest.

152

4. **Productions.**—Neither **Animals, Minerals, nor Manufactures** are important.

The Dutch are essentially *industrious*; the country people being engaged in *dairy work and cattle breeding*, and the seaport towns in *commerce*. Bulbous flower roots, such as the *tulip* and *hyacinth*, are largely grown and exported.

2. **Commerce.**—Holland has an *extensive commerce*. *Butter, cheese, linen, spirits, and eggs* are the chief exports. The largest Ports are:—

Amsterdam, built on piles of wood, on the *Amstel*, noted for *diamond cutting*.

Rotterdam, on a branch of the *Maas*, twenty miles from the sea.

Helder, strongly fortified, on the *North Holland Canal*.

Flushing, strongly fortified, on *Walcheren Island*.

Groningen, a canal port in the *North-East*.

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3. **Foreign Possessions.**—*Java, Celebes, the Moluccas, portions of Borneo, Celebes, and New Guinea in the East Indies; Dutch Guiana in South America; Curacao and five other West Indian Islands.*

SCANDINAVIA, or

NORWAY } Capital—*Christiania, on Christiania Bay.*

AND
SWEDEN } Capital—*Stockholm, on Lake Malar.*

Area 300,000 sq. m. . Population 6½ millions.

153

1. **Norway and Sweden, under one king, form together the largest peninsula of Europe.** It is nearly **Three times the size** of the United Kingdom, but the *population is Six times less*. Its climate is cold but healthy, and the soil is barren. Norway is divided into twenty Provinces, called *amts*, and Sweden into twenty-four Governments, called *lans*.

The *winters* are long and severely cold; the *summers* are short, but hot.

The longest days from south to north vary from twenty hours to several weeks. Tourists often take a trip to *Tromsø* or *Hammerfest*, within the Arctic circle, to see the sun at midnight.

2. **Coast.**—The *Coast* of Norway is bordered by a chain of islands. It is also broken up into a series of long inlets, called *Fjords*; hence the coast navigation is mostly in calm water.

3. *Varanger Fiord, West Fiord, Trondheim Fiord, and Bukke Fiord, are the largest Openings. North Cape, Nordkyn and the Naze, are the most prominent Capes.* The coast of Sweden is fringed by a chain of small islands.

154

1. **Surface.**—Norway is a land of rugged mountains, with winding rivers in the deep valleys between them. Sweden is more level, and contains many lakes.

2. The chief ranges are the *Hardanger Field*, in the south; *Dovre Field*, in the centre; and *Kælin Mountains* in the north. The largest rivers are the *Glommen* and *Tornea*, in Norway, and the *Umea* and *Dal*, in Sweden. The largest lakes are—*Wener, Wetter, and Malar*.

3. **Productions.**—The wealth of Norway consists in its fisheries, pine forests, and cattle, and of Sweden in its mines of iron and copper and forests.

The fisheries consist of the great and productive cod-fishery, off the Lofoden islands, in which the towns of *Hammerfest, Bergen, Tromsø, Stavanger*, are busily engaged. That of the *Skagerrack* is shared by the Swedes and Danes.

4. **Commerce.**—Norway exports timber, and Sweden iron, timber, and oats. The chief Ports are:—

Stockholm, Gottenburg, and Carlskrona, in Sweden.

Christiania, Bergen, Stavanger, and Drontheim, in Norway.

DENMARK.

Capital—Copenhagen, on the *Sound*.

(Area, 15,250 square miles. Population, 2 millions.)

155

1. Denmark is a small kingdom, consisting of the Islands of *Zealand, Funen, Laaland, Falster, and Bornholm*, and the small and flat Peninsula of *Jutland*. Its climate is very moist and cloudy, and the soil is not rich.

Austria and Prussia wrested the German duchies of *Schleswig-Holstein* and *Lauenburg* from Denmark in 1864.

2. Coast.—The Coast of Denmark is *flat*, and greatly *indented*. *Lym Fjord* divides *Jutland* into two parts; *Skaw* is a prominent cape; and the *Cattegat* and *Sound* are often frozen in winter.

On the Coasts, *haddocks, halibut, herrings*, and other fishes are taken in large quantities and exported.

Three Straits lead from the *Cattegat* to the Baltic—the *Sound*, nearly 3 miles wide at the entrance; the *Great Belt*, from 8 to 20 miles wide; and the *Little Belt*, less than 12 miles wide.

3. Productions.—The Danes depend chiefly on their *fisheries* of *cod, haddock, lobsters, crabs, &c.*, and the produce of their *farms*, especially *butter* and *cheese*. *Dairy work* and *cattle* and *horse rearing* are important.

4. Commerce.—The Danes are good sailors, and their commerce thriving. The principal *Exports* are *grain, cattle, seed, and butter*. The chief *Ports* are *Copenhagen* and *Elsinore* in *Zealand*, on the *Sound*, and *Aalborg*, on *Lym Fjord*.

5. *Iceland, Greenland, the Faroe Isles*, and several islands in the *West Indies*, belong to Denmark.

RUSSIA.

Capital—St. Petersburg, on the *Neva*.

Area, 2,100,000 square miles. Population, 85 millions.¹

156

1. Russia is a large empire, occupying in Europe more than one-half of the Continent. It is governed by a monarch called "*the Czar*," whose will is almost despotic. It extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, over the whole of Eastern Europe, and greater extremes of climate are felt than in the western countries. Its soil in the centre, west, and south-west is rich; "*grass steppes*," cover the south-east, and the northern parts consist of barren *wastes* and *morasses*.

¹ The Russian Empire comprises one-seventh of all the land on the globe—nearly 8½ millions of square miles—on which, however, only about 100,000,000 people dwell.

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Contd.

- The *Russian Empire* includes one-third of Asia, and is the largest in the world, excepting the British, but it is not populous.
2. Coast.—Russia has but little coast, and the Baltic and Arctic Seas are frozen over for several months in the year.
3. Its chief Seas are the *White Sea*, in the Arctic Ocean; the Gulfs of *Bothnia*, *Finland*, and *Riga*, in the Baltic; the Gulf of *Perekop*, in the Black Sea, and the sea of *Azov*. The *Caspian* is a large inland sea. The Straits of *Kara* separate *Nova Zembla* from the Isle of *Vaigatz*, and *Yenikale* is at the entrance of the sea of *Azov*.
4. Surface.—Russia is an immense flat plain, divided from Asia on its north-east side by the *Ural Mountains*, and on the south-east side by the high *Caucasus Mountains*, 17,000 feet. It is watered by the largest rivers of Europe.

157

1. The only Hills are *Valdai*, in the centre, and the *Crimean*, in the south. The largest Rivers are the *Volga*, *Don*, *Dnieper*, *Bug*, *Dniester*, *Vistula*, *Western Dwina*, *Neva*, *Northern Dwina*, *Petchora*, and the *Ural*. *Ladoga*, *Onega*, and *Saima* are immense Lakes.
2. Productions.—Large quantities of corn are grown in the fertile districts, but a half of the country consists of pine forests. Fur animals are numerous, and iron, copper, marble, and coal are found. Its Manufactures are considerable, and rapidly developing.
3. Iron is found in the *Valdai Hills*, and Southern Provinces of *Finland*; Copper, in the hills near *Lake Onega*; Coal, in the valley of the *Donetz*, and the provinces of *Tula* and *Poland*; Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead mines are worked on the Asiatic side of the *Ural*.
4. Commerce.—Corn, flax, and hemp, the produce of agriculture; and timber, tar, potash, and turpentine, the produce of the pine forests, are largely exported. The chief Ports are:—
- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Riga | on the Baltic. | Odessa | on the Black Sea. |
| St. Petersburg | on the Baltic. | Kherson | on the Black Sea. |
| Archangel | on the White Sea. | Sebastapol | on the Black Sea. |
| Astrakhan | on the Caspian Sea. | Taganrog | on the Azov. |
- Moscow*, *Nijni Novgorod*, *Wilna*, *Perm*, *Saratov*, and *Kasan*, have a large inland trade by caravan and river, and *Tula* is the "Birmingham" of Russia. *Moscow* was the capital of the country until the Russians burnt it in 1812, to keep the French from wintering there.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Including PRUSSIA. Capital—Berlin, on the *Spree*.

Area, 210,000 square miles. Population, 45½ millions.

158

1. The German Empire is a confederation of twenty-six kingdoms, duchies, states, &c., under the leadership of Prussia. It is four times the size of England, and includes all the German-

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Contd.

speaking people, excepting those belonging to the Empire of *Austria*. The Climate is *healthy and delightful* in the southern valleys, and the Soil *fertile*; but the great northern plain is cold, damp, and foggy, where the soil is *sandy and barren*, except along the banks of the rivers.

The great struggles of 1806, between *Austria* and *Prussia*, and of 1870-71, between *Germany* and *France*, entirely changed the geographical construction of *Germany*. Previous to these wars the various kingdoms, duchies, and arch-duchies of Germany were entirely independent of each other, although confederated for many purposes; now they are politically united under the King of *Prussia*, who is styled Emperor of Germany.

2. The largest States of Germany are the—

Kingdom of Prussia	..	Capital—Berlin	on the Spree.
„ Bavaria	..	„ Munich	„ Isar.
„ Wurtemberg	..	„ Stuttgart	„ Neckar.
„ Saxony	..	„ Dresden	„ Elbe.
Grand Duchy of Baden	..	„ Carlsruhe	near the Rhine.
Province of Alsace-Lorraine	..	„ Strassburg	on the Rhine.

Prussia embraces more than two-thirds of the area of the German Empire, and is peopled by nearly three-fifths of its population.

3. Coast.—The whole of the coast line on the Baltic and North Sea is *flat*. The chief Openings are:—

4. The *Kurische Haff*, the Gulf of *Lantzic*, with *Frische Haff*, *Lubeck Bay*, and *Kiel Bay*, in the Baltic, and the mouths of the *Elbe* and *Weser* in the North Sea.
5. The Largest Islands near its coasts are *Rügen*, *Fehmarn*, and *Alsen*, in the Baltic; the *North Frisian* and *East Frisian* islands in the German Ocean.

159

1. Surface.—The surface is extremely *flat* in Prussia, but *hilly* in the central, and *mountainous* in the southern, States. It is watered by many noble rivers.

2. Mountains.—The chief ranges are the *Schwarzwald*¹ Mountains, in Baden; the *Swabian Alps*, in Bavaria; the *Bohner Wald*, *Erz Gebirge*, *Rieser Gebirge*, and *Sudetic Mountains*, on the Austrian borders; the *Hartz Mountains*, in Hanover; and the *Vosges*, on the French borders.
3. The Longest Rivers are the *Elbe*, *Oder*, *Weser*, *Eme*, the middle course of the *Rhine*, the upper course of the *Danube*, and the lower course of the *Vistula*.

¹ *Wald* means wood, *Erz Gebirge* means ore mountain, and *Rieser Gebirge*, giant mountain. *Elbe* means the white river.

160.

1. **Productions.**—The *animal, vegetable, mineral, and manufacturing* products of the German Empire are of great importance.

Wild boars and wolves are found in the forests, and the *black bear* in high mountain districts. The *vine* comes to great perfection in Bavaria and Wurtemberg.

Saxon sheep are noted for their fine wool, and the *beaver* lingers in some of the solitary streams of Bavaria.

2. The *white wines* of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Rhenish Prussia, especially *• Hock,* are renowned all over the world; and large quantities of *timber* are floated down the Rhine, and exported from the Schwarzwald forests. *Silver, lead, zinc, and copper,* are found in the mines of Hanover and Saxony; rich beds of *coal and iron* are carefully worked in Rhenish Prussia, *Dusseldorf* being the centre; and *Essen*, further north, is celebrated for *Krupp's iron and steel works.* The *Prussian shores* are noted for their *amber beds.*

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1. *Elberfeld* is the "*Manchester*" of Germany, making cotton, silk, and linen goods; *Aix la Chapelle*, which makes woollen cloth and jewellery, is the centre of a great manufacturing district. The towns of central Germany, especially *Nuremberg*, in Bavaria, are noted for clocks, watches, and toys; *Dresden* for china, but it is made at *Meissen*, on the Elbe, fourteen miles below; *Chemnitz* is the centre of a cotton district; *Leipzig* is celebrated for its book trade, and great annual fairs, which are often visited by 50,000 people; and *Breslau* is noted for wool and linen.

2. **Commerce.**—Very considerable. The chief Exports are *corn, wool, timber, flax, and hams.* The largest Ports are:—

Hamburg	on the Elbe.	Memel	on the Kurische Haff.
Bremen	„ Weser.	Lubeck	„ Lubeck Bay.
Dantzic	„ Vistula.	Stralsund	„ Rugen Bay.
Konigsberg	„ Pregel.	Kiel	„ Kiel Bay.
Stettin	„ Oder.	Altona	„ Elbe.

Frankfort, on the *Mayn*, the *old capital* of the *confederation*, is a great centre of the Inland trade, and is also noted for its *fairs.* *Metz*, a strong fortress, and *Strassburg*, lately belonged to France.

3. The Germans are *well educated*; they are celebrated for their great love of "*fatherland.*"

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.

Capital—*Vienna, on the Danube.*

Area, 241,000 sq. m. Population, 88 millions.

162

1. *Austria* is a large Empire, more than *four times* the size of England and Wales. It is entirely inland, except where it borders the Adriatic Sea, and embraces *German, Hungarian, and Polish* states. The Climate of this Empire is *dry, warm, and healthy*; its Soil is generally *fertile*, and especially so in the plain of Hungary.

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The Emperor of Austria is also styled the *King of Hungary*. For many years *Venice* belonged to Austria, but it was restored to the Italians—to whom it naturally belongs—in 1866.

Coast.—It has only a small extent of coast-line on the *Adriatic Sea*, which is indented and fringed with numerous islands.

2. **Surface.**—Austria is mountainous on its *Swiss, Italian, and Turkish* borders; and almost the whole of *Hungary* is a well watered plain.

3. The Chief Ranges are the *Alps*, with *Gross Glockner*, 12,500 feet, and *Ortler Spitz*, 12,800 feet; the *Carpathians, Moravian Mountains, and Bohmer Wald*.

4. The Largest Rivers are the middle course of the *Danube*, with its tributaries the *Save* and *Drave* on the right bank, and the *Theiss* on its left.

5. *Balaton* and *Neusiedler See* are large Lakes in Hungary.

163

1. **Productions.**—Austria is chiefly a corn and wine-growing region; and its Mineral Wealth is greater than that of any other country in Europe except England. *Bohemia, Moravia, and Lower Austria* are considerably engaged in Manufactures,

2. There are many large Forests inhabited by the *wolf, bear, wild boar* and *fox*.

3. The *Tokay Wine* of Hungary is everywhere celebrated, and *corn, mulberry trees, flax, and hemp* are largely grown. *Gold, silver, iron, native steel, copper, lead, quicksilver, and coal* are found; and *Wieliczka*, in Galicia, is renowned for its salt mines. The richest mining states are *Hungary, Styria, Carinthia, and Bohemia*.

4. *Bohemia* is renowned for its *glass and paper works*; *Styria* for its *iron foundries*—especially at *Gratz* and *Mariazell*—and *Vienna*, for its *general manufactures*.

5. **Commerce.**—Its *foreign trade* is naturally unimportant on account of the small extent of its coast-line. *Trieste* is its only port. *Buda* and *Pesth* are the capitals of Hungary.

SWITZERLAND.

Capital—Bern, on the *Aar*.

Area, 16,000 square miles. Population, 3 millions.

164

1. **Switzerland** is a Federal Republic, about half the size of *Scotland*, divided into 22 *Cantons*. It has no sea-coast; but is a land of lofty mountains and deep valleys, beautiful lakes and rapid rivers, immense glaciers, and high waterfalls, and its scenery is the grandest and most beautiful in Europe.

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Contd.

2. **Mountains.**—The highest ranges are the **Pennine Alps**, with *Mount Blanc*, in French Savoy, 15,732 feet, the loftiest mountain in Europe, *Mount Rosa*, 15,200 feet, and *Mount St. Bernard*; the **Leopontine Alps**, with the *Simplon*, and *St. Gothard*; the **Bernese Alps**, with *Jungfrau*, and the *Finister-Aar-Horn*; and the **Jura Chain**, between France and Switzerland.

3. **Rivers.**—Switzerland has the source and upper courses of the *Rhine*, *Rhone*, *Ticino*, *Aar*, and *Inn*.

165

1. **Lakes.**—The lakes of Switzerland, fringed with forest, rock, or green pastures, are most beautiful. The largest are *Geneva*, *Neuchatel*, *Lucerne*, *Zurich*, and *Constance*.

Mountain Passes.—The highest is *Mount Cervin*, over 10,000 feet; the *Pass of St. Bernard*, celebrated for its hospice and dogs, over 8,000 feet; the *Gemmi* and *Grindel Passes*, on the Bernese Alps, over 7,000 feet; and the *St. Gothard* and the *Simplon Pass*, over 6,000 feet, and thirty-eight miles in length, which was constructed by the great Napoleon for his army to cross.

2. **Productions.**—The *chamois*, *goat*, and *eagle* are found on the mountains; *cattle-rearing* on the fine pastures of the valleys is extensive. The *manufacture of watches*, *cotton goods*, and *jewellery* flourishes in the northern and western districts—*Neuchatel* and *Geneva* being the chief manufacturing cantons.

Trade—Thriving with neighbouring countries. The chief towns are *Bern*, the capital; *Neuchatel*, a manufacturing town; *Geneva*, celebrated for its learned men, such as Calvin; *Basle*, a large trading town. *Zurich* is noted for its manufactures in cotton and silk, *Neuchatel*, for its clock and watch trade; and *Lausanne*, for its beautiful scenery.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

SPAIN—Capital, Madrid, on the *Manzanares*.

PORTUGAL—Capital, Lisbon, on the *Tagus*.

Areas { Spain, 196,000 square miles.
Portugal, 35,000 „

Populations { Spain, 17 millions.
Portugal, 5 „

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1. **Spain and Portugal**, although two distinct countries, form one compact *peninsula* more than twice the size of Great Britain, inhabited by a *scanty* and *indolent* population. The Climate of this peninsula is *warm*, *dry*, and *healthy*. Its Soil is *fertile* in the south, but *arid* and *unproductive* on the table-land.

Spain is a kingdom, containing forty-nine provinces; Portugal is a kingdom, divided into six provinces.

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Contd.

These countries were once famous for their wealth and power, but Spain, especially, is now poor and weak. They have lost most of their former colonies and possessions in South America and other parts of the world.

2. **Coast.**—The coast of this peninsula is not much indented. *Ortegal, Finisterre, Rocca, St. Vincent, Tarifa, Gata, Palos, and St. Sebastian,* are the most prominent Capes. The Straits of Gibraltar divide Spain from Africa.

3. **Surface.**—Nearly one-half of this peninsula consists of a *treeless table-land* more than 2,000 feet high, crossed by several high ridges, the valleys between which are drained by shallow rivers.

4. The chief **Mountain Ranges** are the *Pyrenees*, with *Maladetta*, 11,500 feet; and their extension, the *Asturias Mountains*; the *Mountains of Castile, Toledo, Sierra Morena*, and the *Sierra Nevada*, with *Mulhacen*, 11,600 feet.

5. The **Longest Rivers** are the *Douro, Tagus, Guadiana, Guadalquivir*, and *Ebro*.

167

1. **Productions.**—Through the indolence of the people, the valuable *lead, quicksilver, copper, and iron* mines of Spain are not half worked; the *fertile regions* in the south and other parts are not carefully cultivated; and its *manufactures* are unimportant.

2. **Commerce.**—The commerce of the peninsula is less thriving than it should be. The chief articles exported are—*oranges, raisins, wine, nuts, cork, esparto grass, quicksilver, and ores of iron and copper, and salt*. The largest Ports are:—

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| IN SPAIN. | Cadiz, the port of <i>Xeres</i> , the centre of the <i>sherry wine trade</i> . |
| | Barcelona, the <i>second city of Spain</i> , noted for its <i>nuts and manufactures</i> . |
| | Seville, on the <i>Guadalquivir</i> , which exports <i>oranges</i> . |
| IN PORTUGAL. | Valencia and Malaga, noted for <i>wines and fruit</i> . |
| | Lisbon, beautifully situated nine miles up the <i>Tagus</i> . |
| | Oporto, on the <i>Douro</i> , noted for its <i>port wine trade</i> . |
| | Setubal, which exports <i>salt</i> . |

Madrid is a fine city built in the centre of a dry *treeless table-land*; *Granada*, is celebrated for its fine *Moorish Palace*—the *Alhambra*; *Cadiz, Ferrol, and Carthagena*, are naval ports. *Gibraltar*, a strong fortress, has belonged to England since 1704.

The principal *foreign possessions* of Spain are *Cuba and Porto Rico* in the West Indies; the *Philippine Islands* in Oceania; and some African possessions. Those of Portugal are the *Cape Verde Islands*, and several other African settlements; a few possessions in India, and the *Island of Madeira*.

ITALY.

• Capital—Rome, on the *Tiber*.

Area 114,000 sq. m. Population 24½ millions.

168

1. Italy, a Peninsula in the shape of a boot, now forms, with the Islands of *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, one Kingdom, and is remarkable for its delightful Climate and fertile Soil, especially the Great Plain of *Lombardy*.

Nevertheless, some marshy districts exist, such as the Pontine Marshes, and the *Umbagna di Roma*, between Rome and Naples, where poisonous vapours prevail, injurious to life. Earthquakes, too, often visit the south, and a hot suffocating wind, called the "*scirocco*," sometimes sweeps over the country.

2. Coast.—The waters of its many beautiful bays are praised for their clearness and lovely blue colour. The Chief Openings are:—

The Gulf of *Genoa*, the Bay of *Naples*, the Gulf of *Salerno* and *Taranto*, and the *Adriatic Sea*.

3. Surface.—Italy is celebrated for its beautiful lakes and majestic mountainous borders.

The most prominent Capes are *Di Leuca*, at the heel of Italy; *Spartivento*, at its toe; and *Passaro*, in Sicily. The Straits of *Messina* divide Italy from Sicily; *Otranto* is at the entrance to the Adriatic, and *Bonifacio*, between *Sardinia* and *Corsica*. The Islands on the coast are *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Elba*, and the *Lipari Isles*.

4. The Highest Ranges are the *Maritime* and *Cottian Alps*, on the French borders; the *Pennine*, *Lepontine*, and *Rhetian Alps*, on the Swiss borders; and the *Carnic Alps*, on the Austrian borders. The *Apennine Mountains* extend in a long chain through the middle of Italy, from north to south. *Mount Vesuvius*, 3,900 feet, near Naples, and *Mount Etna*, 10,960 feet, in Sicily, are Volcanoes.

5. The Longest Rivers are the *Po*, *Adige*, *Arno*, and *Tiber*; and the Finest Lakes are *Maggiore*, *Garda*, *Como*, and *Lugano*, on the south slope of the Alps.

169

1. Productions.—These are chiefly *Agricultural*. Italy is celebrated for its Luxuriant Vegetation, but its manufacturing and mineral wealth is not great.

The vine, olive, orange, mulberry, and fig are among its fruits, and rich crops of wheat are grown, especially in Lombardy, where also large forests of mulberry trees are found which supply food to the silk-worm.

2. *Sardinia* and *Lombardy* are engaged in the silk and velvet trade; *Tuscany* is noted for its straw hats; *Piedmont* for its olive oil; and *Naples* for its fruits and sulphur. Marble, especially from the *Cararra Quarries*, is largely exported.

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Contd.

5. **Commerce.**—Considerable. *Silk, olive oil, skins, marble, sulphur, and fruits* are exported. The chief Ports are *Genoa, Leghorn, Venice, Naples, Palermo, Spezia.*

Rome is celebrated for its splendid ruins, paintings, and sculpture.

Venice, one of the finest cities in the world, is renowned for having *canals* instead of streets, and *gondolas* instead of carriages.

Naples is celebrated for its beauty and proximity to *Mount Vesuvius.*

Florence, the old capital, is celebrated for its paintings; *Milan*, for its cathedral of white marble. *Turin*, a beautiful city, is the capital

of *Sardinia*; and *Verona* and *Mantua* are strongly fortified towns.

TURKEY.

Capital—Constantinople, on the *Bosphorus.*

Area, 230,000 square miles. Population, 9 millions.¹

170

1. **Turkey**, in Europe, is the *western portion* of the Ottoman Empire, under the despotic rule of the **Sultan**. It is about twice the size of England and Wales, and possesses a *healthy but variable Climate, and fertile Soil.*

The **Sultan** is the head of the *Mohammedan religion*, and the ruler of the whole of the *Ottoman Empire*, which consists of *Turkey in Europe, Turkey in Asia, and Egypt in Africa*; Egypt, however, is now really independent of Turkish rule.

2. **Coast.**—Turkey has a considerable extent of coast-line, washed by the *Adriatic, the Mediterranean Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, and Black Sea.*

2 **Islands.**—Most of the islands in the Archipelago belong to Greece, but *Candia, Lemnos, Samothraki, Thaso, and Imbro* are Turkish.

Straits.—The *Bosphorus*, eighteen miles long, and from half a mile to two miles wide, connects the Marmora with the Black Sea; and the *Dardanelles*, forty miles long, and from three-quarters of a mile to four miles wide, connects the Sea of Marmora with the Archipelago.

4. **Surface.**—Turkey is **Mountainous** everywhere, excepting the plain of the *Lower Danube*; it is also *well watered.*

171

1. The chief Ranges are the *Balkans*, with *Tchar Dagh*, 8,500 feet; the *Dinaric Alps*, the *Despoto Dagh*, and the *Pindus Range*, with its off-set *Mount Olympus*, 9,500 feet.

2. The largest Rivers are the *Lower Danube, Maritza, Struma, and Vardari*, flowing into the Archipelago.

3. **Productions.**—The only products worthy of notice are those of the **Vegetable Kingdom**, which are rich and various, but the cultivation of the soil is in a rude state.

¹ Including the Tributary Provinces of Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, and Bosnia.

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Contd.

Forests of *apples, cherries, and apricots* exist in the north; the *vine* grows everywhere; and south of the Balkan range, the *olive, orange, and fig* are common fruits. Large crops of *maize, wheat, millet, rye, and barley* are grown.

Iron and lead are abundant, but, for want of coal and an industrious population, the mines are not worked. The only manufactures are articles in morocco leather.

4. **Commerce.**—Considerable, chiefly in the hands of Greek merchants. Large quantities of *corn, cotton, oranges, figs*, and other fruits are exported. The chief Ports are *Varna, Constantinople, Saloniki, Gallipoli, Enos, and Galatz*.

Constantinople, with about 1½ million inhabitants, is most beautifully situated on the *Golden Horn*; *Adrianople* is the second city of the Empire; *Belgrade*, the capital of *Servia*, carries on a great inland trade between *Austria* and *Turkey*.

ROUMANIA.

Area, 49,000 square miles. Population, 5½ millions.

Capital—*Bucharest*.

171

(a)

1. Roumania is a kingdom about the size of England, which was created by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. It consists of three provinces, separated from Russia by the *River Pruth*, from Bulgaria by the *Danube*, and from Austro-Hungary by the *Carpathian Mountains*.

2. The Climate of Roumania is extreme, *summer heats and winter colds* are intense.

3. **Productions.**—The agricultural produce consists of *corn, maize, millet, and pulse*. The country is rich in *cattle*.

4. **Commerce.**—The Exports consist of *wheat, barley, maize, rock salt, and cattle*. The Imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe.

Bucharest, the capital of Roumania, is the centre of a great trade.

SERVIA.

Area, 19,000 square miles. Population, 2 millions.

Capital—*Belgrade*, on the *Danube*.

171

(b)

1. *Servia* is a kingdom about one third as large as England and Wales. It has no coast-line, but is separated from Austro-Hungary by the *River Danube*.

2. **Surface.**—Mountainous, containing great forests, and huge uncultivated heaths.

3. **Productions, &c.**—From its inland position, there is little direct trade with the great western powers, but much is carried on with *Austria* and *Turkey*, the chief Exports being *swine, cattle, prunes, grain, wine, and timber*.

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(b)

Contd.

MONTENEGRO.

Area, 1,700 square miles. Population, 245,000.

Capital—Cetigne.

1. The little principality of Montenegro is very mountainous, but manages to produce quantities of *maize* and *potatoes*. *Agriculture* is the principal industry, but the *fisheries* are important, especially that for *sardines*. The two Ports of Montenegro are *Antivari* and *Dulcigno*.

GREECE.Capital—Athens, on the *Gulf of Egina*.

Area, 19,500 square miles. Population, 2 millions.

172

1. Greece is a small kingdom about two-thirds the size of Switzerland, containing *sixteen provinces*. It embraces a small portion of the continent, called *Hellas*, a small peninsula, named the *Morea*, the *Ionian Isles* on the west, and the *Cyclades*, a group of islands on the east coast. The Climate is warm and *delightful*, and its Soil is *fertile*, but greatly neglected.

Greece belonged to Turkey until 1829, when Great Britain and other powers compelled that country to acknowledge its independence.

The *Ionian Islands*, formerly under the protection of Britain, were ceded to Greece in 1863

2. *Coast*.—For its size, *Greece* has a greater extent of coast-line than any other country.

3. *Surface*.—Greece is covered with mountains, but it has no long rivers.

4. *Productions*.—The Greeks are mostly *pastoral*. The *vine*, *olive*, *orange*, *lemon*, *fig*, *mulberry*, and *raisins* are among the native fruits. *Attica* is celebrated for its *honey*.

5. *Commerce*.—Rather extensive. *Olive oil*, *wool*, *silk*, *cotton* *figs*, *currants*, and other fruits are exported. Its largest Ports are, *Syra*, *Patras*, *Hydra*, and *Nauplia*.

Greece is at present a *limited monarchy*, under the rule of *George the First*, a Danish Prince, and brother to the Princess of Wales.

COUNTRIES, SIZE, AND POPULATION.

173

COUNTRIES.	SIZE.	POPULATION.
The British Isles	120,000 sq. m. ..	85½ millions.
France	200,000 " ..	87½ "
Belgium	11,400 " ..	5½ "
Holland	12,500 " ..	4 "
Scandinavia	300,000 " ..	6½ "
Denmark	15,000 " ..	2 "

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Contd.

COUNTRIES.	SIZE.	POPULATION.
Russia	2,100,000 sq. m. ..	85 millions.
The German Empire ..	210,000 " ..	45½ "
Austro-Hungary	241,000 " ..	38 "
Switzerland	16,000 " ..	3 "
Spain	196,000 " ..	17 "
Portugal	85,000 " ..	5 "
Italy	114,000 " ..	28½ "
Turkey	180,000 " ..	9 "
Roumania	49,000 " ..	5½ "
Servia	19,000 " ..	2 "
Montenegro	1,700 " ..	½ "
Greece	19,500 " ..	2 "

Asia.

174

1. **Asia** is the *largest* of the five continents, and embraces more than a *third part* of all the land on the surface of the globe.

2. **Size.**—Its greatest **Length** is 6,700 miles; **Breadth**, 5,400 miles; **Area**, 17½ million square miles; **Population**, including islands, estimated at over 805 millions.

3. **BOUNDARIES.**—On the North:—By the *Arctic Ocean*. On the South:—By the *Indian Ocean*. On the East:—By the *Pacific Ocean*. On the West:—By the *Red Sea*, *Isthmus of Suez*, the *Mediterranean Sea*, *Sea of Marmora*, *Black Sea*, *Caspian Sea*, *Urul River*, and *Ural Mountains*.

OCEANS, SEAS, &c.

175

1. The **Arctic Ocean**, *on the North*, has the following openings:—The Gulf of Obi and Sea of Kara.

2. The **Pacific Ocean**, *on the East*, has the following openings:—The Seas of Kamtschatka and Okhotsk, the Japan, Yellow, and Chinese Seas, and the Gulfs of Tonquin and Siam.

3. The **Indian Ocean**, *on the South*, has the following openings:—Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf, and Red Sea.

4. On the *West* side—the *Mediterranean Sea*, *Sea of Marmora*, and *Black Sea*.



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The most noted Straits are:—

Bosphorus, entering the Black Sea.

Dardanelles, entering the Sea of Marmora.

Babelmandeb, entering the Red Sea.

Ormuz, entering the Persian Gulf.

Palk's Passage, between Hindostan and Ceylon.

Malacca, between Sumatra and Malay. Formosa, between Formosa Island and China.

Corea, between Corea and the Japan Islands.

Sangar, between Nippon and Jesso.

Perouse, between Saghalien and Jesso.

Behring, between Asia and America.

CAPES.

177

1. On the North:—North-east Cape, or Severo (78° N.), in *Siberia*, the most northerly cape in the world.2. On the East:—East Cape (170° W.), in *Siberia*; and Lopatka, in *Kamtschatka*.3. On the South:—Romania ($1^{\circ} 20'$ N.), in *Malacca*; Negrais, in *Burmah*; Comorin, in *India*; Ras-al-Had, in *Arabia*.4. On the West:—Baba (26° E.), in *Asia Minor*.

ISLANDS.

178

1. On the East:—The Aleutian Isles, the Kurile Islands, Saghalien, Japan, and Loo Choo Groups, Formosa, Hainan, and Singapur in the *Pacific*.2. On the South:—Ceylon, and the Andaman, Laccadive, Maldive, and Nicobar Groups, in the *Indian Ocean*.3. On the West:—Cyprus, Rhodes, and the Asiatic Islands of the Archipelago, in the *Mediterranean*.

MOUNTAINS.

179

1. Asia contains Higher Mountains and Wider Ranges than any other continent.

2. The most important mountain ranges are the—

Himalayas, with Mount Everest, 29,000 feet; Kunchin-jinga, 28,000 feet; Chimilari and Dicalagiri, 27,000 feet, north of Hindostan.

Belur Tagh, Altai Mountains, 10,000 feet, the Thian Shan, Kwan Lun, and Yun Ling Ranges, connected with the central table-land.

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Contd.

•Yablonoi Mountains, north of the Chinese Empire.

Soliman Mountains and Hindoo Koosh, in Afghanistan.

Mts. of Armenia, with *Ararat*, 17,000 feet; *Taurus*, 13,000 feet;

Lebanon, with *Djebel-es-Sheik*, 15,000 feet, in *Asia Minor*.

Elbourz, 14,000 feet, in *Persia*.

The lesser important mountains are :—The *Vindhya Mts.* and the *Ghaats*, in *India*; the *Ural Mts.*, between *Asia* and *Europe*; and *Horeb* and *Sinai*, in *Arabia*.

PLAINS AND DESERTS.

180

1. *Asia* contains many wild *Plains* and lonely *Deserts*. The plains of greatest size are—the plains of *Siberia*, *Turkestan*, *China*, *Sium*, *Hindustan*, and *Mesopotamia*. The most lonely deserts are—the *Gobi*, or *Shamo*, the *Great Salt Desert* of *Persia*, the *Syrian Desert*, and the *Arabian Desert*.

RIVERS.

181

1. Draining the North slope:—*Obi*, *Yenesai*, and *Lena*, in *Siberia*, all nearly 3,000 miles, running into the *Arctic Ocean*.

2. Draining the East slope:—*Amoor*, *Hoang Ho*, *Yang-tse-Kiang*, 3,200 miles; and the *Choo Kiang* or *Canton River*, in *China*, running into the *Pacific Ocean*.

3. Draining the South slope:—*Cambodia*, in *Anam*, running into the *Pacific*; *Irrawady* and *Brahmapootra*, in *Further India*; *Ganges*, 1,500 miles; *Indus*, 1,700 miles; *Mahanuddy*, *Godavery*, *Krishna*, and *Tapti*, in *Hindustan*; and the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, in *Asia Minor*, running into the *Indian Ocean*.

182

1. The following are *Continental* or *Inland Rivers*:—*Jordan*, running into the *Dead Sea*; *Syr* and *Oxus*, running into the *Sea of Aral*; *Yarkand*, on the table land; *Ural*, running into the *Caspian Sea*.

LAKES.

2. The most Important *Lakes* are the—*Caspian*, 120,000 square miles, the largest lake in the world between *Europe* and *Asia*; *Sea of Aral*, in *Turkestan*; *Lake Baikal*, in *Siberia*, the largest fresh water lake in the *Old World*; and the *Dead Sea*, in *Palestine*.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.

183 1. Asia possesses every kind of Climate, since it extends from near the *Equator* to far within the *Arctic circle*, and varies in elevation from sites *below the sea level* to mountains more than *five miles high*.

2. Three Distinct Belts of climate are distinctly marked and distinguished by peculiarities of soil and production.

(1.) That of Northern Asia, or the immense frozen and swampy plains of *Siberia* and *Turkestan*, which has intensely *cold winters* nine months long, and *short hot summers*. Here the beds of the largest rivers, and the soil at the depth of a foot, are always frozen. In this region no trees exist except in favoured spots, where *pine wood forests* are found, sheltering the fierce *brown bear*. The *reindeer*, *elk*, *wolf*, *fox*, and other *fur animals* are numerous, and the *white bear* and *walrus* sport in the waters of the *Arctic Ocean*.

(2.) That of the Table Lands of *Middle Asia*, where the *temperature* is always low, the *winds* biting, the *air* dry, and the *soil* barren. There the *yak* or *ox* of *Tibet* is found in considerable herds, as well as *goats* and *sheep*. Troops of the *wild ass* scour the plain of *Turkestan* in summer, but migrate to *Persia* as winter comes on.

(3.) That of Southern Asia, south of the Table Lands, where the summers are intensely hot and frost and snow are unknown, except at great elevations; nevertheless there are *immense sterile tracts*, such as the *salt desert* of *Persia*, and the *sandy ones* of *Arabia*. But in fertile districts lovely *flowers* and beautiful *foliage* clothe the soil; immense forests of *teak* and other trees are found; *palm trees* furnish *dates* and *cocoa-nuts* to an idle people. The *sugar cane* is a native of *India* and *China*, and *tea* of *China* and *Assam*; *coffee* is found in *Arabia*; *pepper* and *spices* are common in the islands, and *luscious fruits* are plentiful everywhere. The *camel* and *ostrich* inhabit the south-western deserts of *Persia* and *Arabia*. *Birds of song* are scarce, but those of *beautiful plumage* plentiful. *Destructive flocks of locusts* often obscure the southern skies. *Tigers*, *lions*, *elephants*, *hyenas*, and *jackals*, as well as the *python*, the *cobra de capello*, and other *serpents* lurk in the forests and jungles; and *crocodiles* are numerous in the rivers.

MINERALS.

3. Gold, Silver, Iron, Lead, and Copper are found in the *Ural* and *Altai Mountains*.

Quicksilver and Zinc are found in *China*, *Japan*, and *Tibet*.

Coal is found in *India*, *China*, *Asia Minor*, and *Japan*.

The Diamond and Topaz are found in *Siberia* and *India*; *Sapphires*, in *Ceylon*; and *Rubies*, in *Burmah*.

PEOPLE, RACE, AND RELIGION.

184

1. The population of Asia is estimated at about 805 millions, mostly of the *Caucasian* and *Mongolian* races.

A line drawn from the Delta of the Ganges along the Himalaya mountains, and westward to the Caspian Sea and Caucasus mountains, divides these two races; the *Caucasian* occupying the countries south and west of this boundary, and the *Mongolian* those to the north and east. The Malay Peninsula is peopled by, and gives its name to, the Malay Race.

2. In Religion the *Monguls* are nearly all **Buddhists**, and the *Caucasians* are either **Mohammedans**, **Brahmins**, or **Parsees**.

The *Hindous* are, for the most part, Brahmins or Parsees, but many are Mohammedans. The *Afghans*, *Persians*, *Arabs*, and *Syrians*, are Mohammedans.

Countries.

185

IN SOUTHERN ASIA.

Asiatic	{	Constantinople (the
Turkey		seat of government).
Arabia..	.. ..	Cap.—Mecca.
Persia ..	.. ..	„ Teheran.
Afghanistan	.. ..	„ Cabool.
Beloochistan	.. ..	„ Kelat.
Hindustan, includ'g	{	Calcutta.
Further India		

Siam	Cap.—Bunkok.
Anam	„ Hue.

IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Chinese Empire ..	Cap.—Pekin.
Western Turkestan	„ Bokhara.
Eastern Turkestan	„ Yarkand.
Japan	„ Miako.

IN NORTHERN ASIA.

IN INDO-CHINA.
Burmah .. Cap.—Mandalay.

Siberia, or	{	Cap —Omsk
Asiatic Russia		

ASIATIC TURKEY.

Area, 730,000 sq. miles. Population, 17½ millions.¹

186

1. This is the *Eastern* portion of the *Ottoman Empire*, of which Constantinople is the seat of Government, and the Sultan, the monarch. It is more than twelve times greater than England and Wales, and consists of six chief divisions, viz.:—

¹ This is probably an exaggerated estimate.

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Contd.

Asia Minor	<i>Smyrna, Brusa, Sinope, and Trébizonde.</i>
Syria, with Palestine ..	<i>Damascus, Aleppo, Beyrout, Acre, Jerusalem, Gaza, Jaffa, and Tripoli.</i>
Armenia	<i>Erzeroum and Kars.</i>
Kurdistan	<i>Mosul.</i>
Mesopotamia	<i>Bagdad and Basra.</i>
Arabistan	<i>Mecca.</i>

Asia Minor, Armenia, and a great part of Syria, are mountainous, and the climate of the valleys is beautiful; but there are numerous cold table-lands, and the eastern part of Syria is a large barren desert. Mesopotamia is a rich and fertile plain, watered by the Euphrates and Tigris.

2. Commerce.—The trade, both maritime and inland, is very considerable; *figs, raisins, oranges, and other fruits, rice, cotton, and silk* are largely exported. The largest Ports are:—

Smyrna, Beyrout, and Acre, on the Mediterranean Sea; Trébizonde, and Sinope, on the Black Sea; and Basra, on the Euphrates.

Aleppo, Damascus, and Bagdad, are great centres of the caravan trade.

187

1. PALESTINE.—The Land of Sacred Interest—the birth-place of Christianity. Here Abraham, a wandering stranger, pitched his tent by God's command, and here Christ preached to the Jews, who crucified him.

2. Palestine is also known as the *Holy Land*, the *Land of Canaan*, the *Land of Israel*, the *Promised Land*, &c.

3. Palestine is five times less in size than England and Wales. It is a land of *hills and valleys*; but its *streams*, excepting the *Jordan*, are merely winter torrents. It has a *healthy and delightful climate*, and its *soil* is generally very *fertile*.

4. Mountains.—Those of greatest interest are *Lebanon*, with *Djebel-es-Sheik*, 15,000 feet high; *Beatitudes, Carmel, Tabor, Gilboa; Zion, Moriah, Acre, and Mount of Olives*.

5. Rivers.—The most important are the *Jordan*, about 150 miles long; *Cherith, Kedron, Kishon, Besor, Arnon, and Jabbok*.

6. Lakes.—The *Dead Sea*, fatal to both fishes and plants; the *Sea of Galilee*, and the waters of *Merom*.

188

1. History.—The Israelites, when they returned from their captivity in Egypt, divided it into Twelve Tribes, but in the time of Christ we find the following TETRARCHIES under Roman rule:—

Galilee	in the North.	<i>Samaria</i>	in the Centre.
Judea	in the South.	<i>Perea</i>	East of the Jordan.

Caliph Omar, the Mussulman leader, took Jerusalem in the year 637, and subdued the country. The Crusaders made a very determined

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Contd.

attempt in the 12th and 13th centuries to regain possession of it, but without success. Palestine is now inhabited by the Arabs, and still forms part of the *Ottoman Empire*.

2. **Chief Towns.**—*Jerusalem*, its capital; *Nablous* (Shechem), its finest town; *Acre* and *Jaffa* (Joppa), its only ports. The sites of many of the towns mentioned in the Bible are unknown.

189

1. **TURKESTAN**, divided naturally, by the *Thian Shan Mountains*, into

Western Turkestan (under *Russia*), capital—*Tashkend*.

Eastern Turkestan (under *China*), capital—*Kashgar*.

2. **Western Turkestan** is peopled by several nomadic tribes, of which the chief are the *Kheigis* and *Turkomans*. These, as well as the three *Khanates* of *Khiva*, cap. *Khiva*, *Bokhara*, cap. *Bokhara*, and *Khokand*, cap. *Khokand*, have been recently absorbed by *Russia*. *Merv* is the head quarters of the *Turkomans*.

Surface.—Excepting its eastern portion, **Western Turkestan** consists entirely of an extension of the great *Siberian Plain*. The rivers *Oxus* and *Jaxartes* flowing into the *Sea of Aral*, and the *Atrek*, flowing into the *Caspian*, are important highways of commerce. Many other rivers lose themselves in the sands.

Chief Towns.—*Tashkend*, the capital, residence of the governor-general. *Khiva* and *Bokhara* are important caravan centres, and so are *Samarkand* and *Merv*, which are on the high road to *Afghanistan* and *India*.

3. **Eastern Turkestan**, a province of the *Chinese Empire*, contains a million and a half of people, one-half of whom are nomadic, and belong to the *Tartar Tribes*. Its boundaries are very mountainous, while most of the interior consists of deserts, that of *Gobi* being the most important. *Tarim*, the chief river, flows into *Lake Lob*.

Chief Towns.—*Kashgar*, the capital, and *Yarkand* are important caravan centres between *Russia* and *China*.

ARABIA.

190

1. **Arabia** is a *Peninsula*, consisting for the most part of elevated table lands and barren sandy deserts, which, however, are studded with a few smiling oases. *El-Hejaz* and *Yemen*, on the west coast, are the only fertile districts.

Arabia is divided into *El-Hejaz* and *Yemen*, on the west coast, belonging to *Turkey*; *Oman*, on the south-east, which belongs to the *Sultan of Muscat*; and several undefined districts occupied by independent tribes of nomadic habits.

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Contd.

2. The chief Exports are *coffee, gums, fruits, and horses*. The largest Ports are :—

Muscat, noted for its pearl fisheries and dates; *Mocha*, for its coffee; *Jidda* is the port of Mecca; *Yembo*, the port of Medina; and *Aden*, a refreshing station, belonging to England, on the Overland Route, sometimes called the "*coal-hole of the East*." Mohanmed was born at *Mecca*, the capital, 571, and buried at *Medina*, 632.

PERSIA.

Area 636,000 sq. m. Population 5 millions.¹

191

1. **PERSIA** is a large country, about *ten times* the size of England and Wales, and is ruled by a *despotic Shah*. More than one-third of Persia consists of a great Salt Desert, and about one-fourth of its people are *plundering* Nomadic Tribes. The river valleys only are fertile, and there the finest *fruits and flowers* are produced.

Persia is rich in *precious stones, gold and silver*. *Silk goods and carpets* are largely made and renowned; *poppies* are grown for the opium manufacture; and *roses* for the perfume "*otto of roses*." The Straits of Ormuz are celebrated for *pearl fisheries*.

2. The Maritime trade of *Gambroon and Bushire*, on the Persian Coast, is mostly in the hands of the English, whilst that of *Resht, Balfoosh*, and *Asterabad*, on the Caspian Sea, is in the hands of the Russians.
3. The Caravan trade is considerable, and mostly conducted by Armenian merchants.

AFGHANISTAN.

192

1. **Afghanistan**, an inland country, is *mountainous* in the north, but the south is an extension of the great *Persian Desert*. It is divided into several tribes, some of which are *nomadic*, and each obeys its own *patriarch*.

Being on the route from Hindostan to Persia and Western Asia, its caravan trade is extensive. It exports *horses, saffordida, and fruits*. Its chief Towns are *Cabool*, its capital, *Jelalabad*, on the Cabool river, *Ghuznee*, *Candahar*, and *Herat*.

2. **BELOOCHISTAN** is a very *mountainous* country, thinly occupied by *nomadic tribes*, of half barbarous habits.

Kelat, its capital, at an elevation of 8,000 feet, was stormed by the British in 1839-40. It is a town of *mud houses*, surrounded by a *mud wall*.

¹ An estimate merely.

HINDOSTAN.

Area, 1,400,000 square miles. Population, 253½ millions.¹

Capital—Calcutta, on the *Ganges*.

193

1. India, or Hindostan, is the largest country in southern Asia, and mostly belongs to England. It is about *twelve times* greater than the British Isles, and contains more than seven times the number of people. Hindostan may be divided into five sections—

The British Possessions.	The Portuguese Possessions.
The Tributary States.	The French Possessions.
The Independent States.	

2. The *British Possessions* consist of the following *Presidencies* and *Provinces* under the rule of a *Viceroy* :—

	CAPITAL.	GOVERNMENT.
1. BENGAL	Calcutta	Lient.-Governor.
2. North-West Provinces, Allahabad		
including		Do.
Oude	Lucknow	
3. The Punjab	Lahore	Do.
4. Central Provinces	Nagpur	Chief Commissioner.
5. Mysore, Berar, & Coorg	Mysore	Do.
6. Assam	Gowhatty	Do.
7. British Burmah	Rangoon	Do.
8. MADRAS	Madras	Governor.
9. BOMBAY, with Scinde	Bombay	Do.

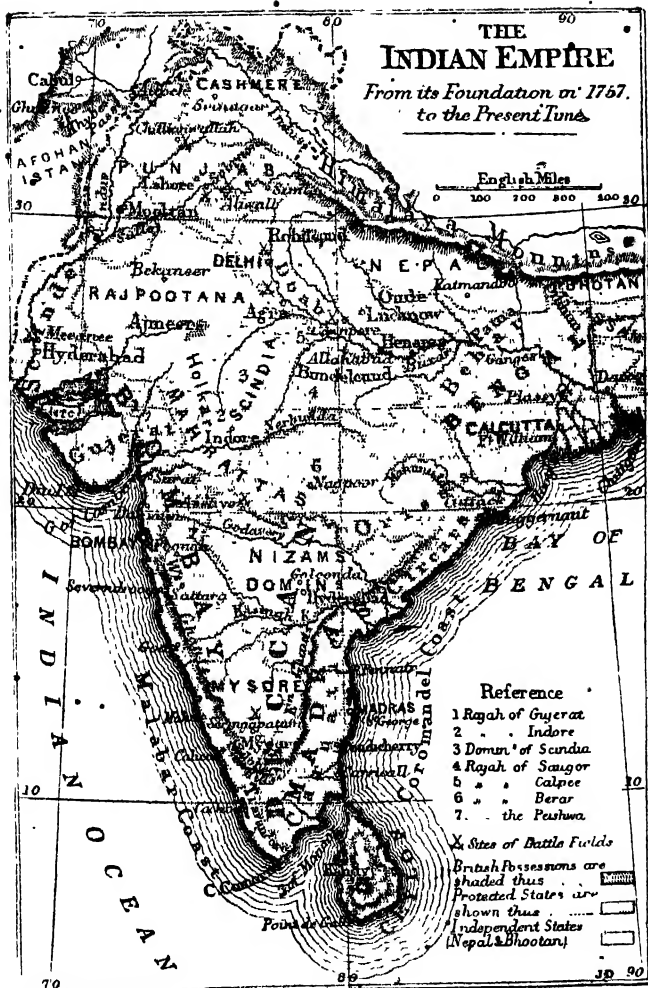
BENGAL.—*Chief Towns:* Calcutta, the capital, on the *Ganges*, with a great commerce; Moorshedabad, with an extensive silk and carpet trade; and Patna, on the *Ganges*, a great emporium for rice and indigo.

BOMBAY.—*Chief Towns:* Bombay, on *Bombay Island*, a great commercial city; and Surat, where the first English factory was established, 1615.

MADRAS.—*Chief Towns:* Madras, with great commerce, but no harbour; Tanjore, with a silk and cotton trade; and Trichinopoly, an important military station.

THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—*Chief Towns:* Benares, the sacred capital of Hindostan, with 1,000 temples and 333 mosques; Mirzapore, a great cotton mart; Allahabad, a military depot; Cawnpore, renowned for the massacre of European captives by Nana Sahib; and Delhi, on the *Jumna*, with considerable trade.

¹ The Population in 1831 of British India was 198,503,793, and of Tributary States 54,151,757.



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Contd.

- **THE PUNJAB.**—*Chief Towns:* Lahore, having *silk* manufactures, and a large *transit trade* with Central Asia; and **Ferozepore**, an important *military station*.

OUDE.—*Chief Town:* Lucknow, a city of *fairy-like beauty*, noted for the *siege* of 1857.

194

1. The *Tributary States* have native rulers, who are under British control, and are not permitted to have any political intercourse with their neighbours. The largest are—

Nizam's Dominions	Capital <i>Hyderabad</i> .
Mysore	„ <i>Mysore</i> .
Central India States	„ <i>Gwalior</i> .
Rajpootana	„ <i>Jaypoor</i> .
Baroda	„ <i>Baroda</i> .

2. The *Independent States* are—*Nepaul*, Capital *Katmandoo*, and *Bhotan*, Capital *Tassisudon*.

Surface.—The north of Hindostan consists mostly of the *fertile plains* of the Ganges and Indus, bounded on the north by the *lofty Himalayas*. The south of Hindostan is a vast table-land, called the "*Deccan*," enclosed on the north by the *Vindhya Hills*, and on the east and west by the east and west *Ghats*.

The *Ganges* and *Brahmapootra* unite and form one of the *largest deltas* in the world, being 200 miles wide, and commencing nearly 300 miles from the coast. It is densely covered with trees and jungle, and is therefore called the "*Sunderbunts*" or woods. In these the *tiger* prowls, the *rhinoceros* roams, and the rivers and swamps are crowded with large *crocodiles* and huge *serpents*.

Hindostan is noted for its high *mountains* and large *rivers*, *fertile plains* and sandy *deserts*, immense *forests* and swampy *jungles*, wild *beasts* and poisonous *serpents*, *gold* and *gems*, *precious stones* and useful *minerals*, luxuriant *foliage* and luscious *fruits*, *rice*, *spices*, and fields of *grain*.

3. **Productions.**—India is renowned for the *beauty* and *variety* of its *vegetable productions*; and it has been celebrated for its *diamonds* and *precious stones* from the earliest times.

Diamonds are found in the Nizam's Dominions; the greatest *coal-field* is that of Burdwan, in the valley of the Ganges; *iron* and *lead* are widely diffused; *rice* and *maize fields* are especially extensive in the valley of the Ganges; *cotton fields*, *coffee*, *mulberry*, and *sugar plantations* are numerous; *silk* and *cotton goods* and *cashmere shawls* are made in many towns.

195

1. **Commerce.**—Very extensive. The chief exports are *cotton, silk, rice, maize, indigo, sugar, coffee, spices, and pearls*; and the largest Ports are—

Calcutta .. on the <i>Ganges</i>	Mangalore	} on the <i>Malabar Coast</i> .
Bombay .. on <i>Bombay Is</i>	Calicut	
Surat .. on the <i>Tapti</i>	Cochin	} on the <i>Coromandel Coast</i>
Baroche .. on the <i>Nerbudda</i>	Panjimor New Goa	
Cambay .. on the <i>G of Cambay</i>	Madras	
Kurrachee. in <i>Scinde</i>	Pondicherry	

2. **Ceylon.**—An island, South of India, under a *Governor*, contains nearly 25,000 square miles, and 2½ millions of people. It is noted for its *precious stones, pearl fisheries, rice, cotton, cinnamon, tea, coffee, and plumbago*.

The Chief Towns are *Colombo*, its present capital; *Kandy*, the ancient capital; and *Point de Galle*, a packet station on the Overland Route.

3. The **Maldivé and Laccadive groups** are coral islands, noted for *cocoa-nut trees*; and the **Andaman and Nicobar groups** are in the *Bay of Bengal*.

196

1. **BRITISH BURMAH** consists of *Aracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim*.

Chief Towns—*Rangoon*, in *Aracan*, a great rice port; and *Moulmein*, in *Tenasserim*, an important port.

2. **STRAITS SETTLEMENTS**, consisting of the Islands of *Penang and Singapore*, *Wellesley Province*, and the Town of *Malacca*.

3. **INDO-CHINA** consists of *Burmah, cap. Mandalay; Siam, cap. Bangkok; Anam, cap. Anam*.

These regions are *mountainous and well watered*. The soil is *fertile, and vegetation luxuriant*. The productions resemble those of *India*; and since the *Kings of Burmah and Siam* have encouraged commerce and trade with *England*, much progress has been made in civilization.

4. *Anam* is also called *Cochin China*. The French possess the delta of the *Cambodia river* and the country around, of which *Saigon* is the chief town. The northern part of *Anam*, known as *Tongkin*, will, doubtless, be ultimately absorbed by *France*.

CHINESE EMPIRE.

Area, $4\frac{1}{2}$ million square miles.¹ Population, variously estimated from 250—536 millions.

197

1. Capital.—Pekin, on the *Pei-Ho*. Consisting of—

China Proper, cap. <i>Pekin</i>	Manchooria, cap. <i>Kirin-Oo'a</i>
Corea, „ <i>Kingkitao</i>	Mongolia, „ <i>Karakorum</i>
Thibet, „ <i>Lassa</i>	Chinese Tartary, „ <i>Yarkand</i>

2. This Empire is very little known—the Chinese disliking intercourse with foreign nations. *Thibet* and *Mongolia* are very mountainous.

China Proper has beautiful mountain slopes and valleys, and fine rivers. The chief are the long chain made up of the *Pe-Ling*, *Si-Ling*, and the *Tan-Sia-Shan* Ranges, and the *Snowy* and the *Bohea* Mountains; whilst the land boundaries of the whole Empire consist of the lofty mountain ranges of the great *Central Table Land*, and their long spurs:—

The longest Rivers are the *Amoor*, the *Hoang-Ho*, and the *Yang-tse-Kiang*.

3. Productions.—Coal and metals are abundant. *Tea*, *rice*, *tobacco*, and *cotton* are largely grown and exported. *Porcelain*, *nankeen*, *ivory carvings*, and *paper* are important manufactures. 165 million lbs. of tea were consumed in the United Kingdom in 1882, but some of this came from India.

4. Ports.—*Canton*, *Amoy*, *Foo-choo*, *Ningpo*, *Shanghai*, &c., are now open to foreigners.

Yarkand has a great caravan trade, being on the route between China and Western Asia.

JAPAN.

Area 145,000 sq. m. Population 36 millions.

198

1. Japan, capital—*Tokio*, formerly called *Jedo*; consists of a chain of islands, of which *Nippon*, *Jesso*, and *Kiusiu* are the most important. The *Ioo-Choo* Isles belong to China, and the southern portion of the *Kurile* Isles is claimed by that country.

2. Like China, it has but little intercourse with foreigners. *Agriculture* is very good. *Rice*, *tea*, *cotton*, and *silk*, are largely exported.

3. Its Minerals are valuable, *precious stones* and *copper* being abundant; and the Manufacture of *silk* and *cotton goods*, *cutlery*, and *porcelain*, is rather extensive.

4. Chief Ports.—*Jedo* and *Yokohama*, in *Nippon*; *Hako-dati*, in *Jesso*; and *Nagasaki*, in *Kiusiu*.

These islands contain high mountains, many of which are volcanoes. *Earthquakes* are very common. In 1860, 200,000 people were destroyed in *Jedo* by an earthquake.

¹ Rather more than $\frac{1}{3}$ th of all the land on the earth's surface.

SIBERIA.

199

1. *Siberia* or Asiatic Russia extends over the whole of *Northern Asia*, and embraces nearly one-third of that continent. Its population, however, is thin, on account of its very cold climate, and its great mineral resources for the same cause are very little developed.

2. The whole country is covered with extensive *swamps* and *morasses*, and the *Surface* is drained by very large but slow rivers. The people are chiefly employed in *hunting*, *fishing*, and *mining*. *Furs*, *gold*, and other *metals*, *diamonds*, and other precious stones are exported to Europe. The chief *Towns* are—*Tobolsk*, on the *Tobol*; *Okhotsk*, a port on the Sea of *Okhotsk*; *Yakutsk*, on the *Lena*; *Irkutsk*, on the *Angara*, near *Lake Baikal*.

Africa.

200

1. *Africa* is a compact mass of land situated mostly in the *Torrid Zone*. It occupies about a *fourth part* of the land on the surface of the globe.

2. *Size*.—Its greatest *Length* is 5,000 miles; *Breadth*, 4,600 miles; *Area*, 12 millions of square miles; the *Population* has been estimated at about 205 millions.

3. *BOUNDARIES*.—On the *North*:—By the *Mediterranean Sea*. On the *East*:—By *Asia*, the *Indian Ocean*, and *Red Sea*. On the *West*:—By the *Atlantic Ocean*.

OCEANS, BAYS, &c.

201

1. On the *North*:—The *Mediterranean Sea*, containing the *Gulf of Sidra*.

2. On the *West*:—*Gulf of Guinea*, containing the *Bights of Benin* and *Biafra*, connected with the *Atlantic Ocean*.

3. On the *East*:—*Sofala Bay*, *Mozambique Channel*, and the *Red Sea*, connected with the *Indian Ocean*.

CAPES.

202

1. On the *North*:—*Bon and Serra* (87° north.)

2. On the *West*:—*Blanco, Verde* (17° 28' west), *Palmas*, and *Lopez*.

3. On the *South*:—*Good Hope*, *Agulhas* (34° 45' south), in *Cape Colony*.

4. On the *East*:—*Guardafui* (51° 20' east.)



ISLANDS.

203

1. On the East:—*Socotra, Madagascar, the Comoro and Seychelle Groups, Mauritius, and Bourbon, in the Indian Ocean.*

2. On the West:—*St. Helena, Fernando Po, Ascension Island, and the Cape Verde, Canary, and Madeira Groups, in the Atlantic Ocean.*

Madagascar is one of the largest islands in the world; it is 980 miles long, and 300 miles broad, or twice as large as Great Britain. The *Madeira, Cape Verde, and Canary Islands* are celebrated for wine. *Mauritius* was taken from the French by the British, in 1810. It exports much cotton, sugar, and rice. *Bourbon* belongs to France.

MOUNTAINS.

204

Africa is not a mountainous continent, although it is for the most part surrounded by a girdle of mountains of greater or lesser height. There are no active volcanoes. The principal mountain chains are—

(a) The *Atlas Mountains*, in *Morocco*; highest point, *Mount Miltzin*, 11,400 feet.

(b) The *Central Ranges*, consisting of the *Kong Mountains*, between *Soudan* and *Upper Guinea*, and their extension into *Central Africa* to *Mount Atlantika*.

(c) The *South-Western Ranges*, extending from the *River Niger* to *Cape Colony*, including the *Cameroons*, in *Calabar*, 13,000 feet.

(d) The *South-Eastern Ranges*, extending from the *Cape of Good Hope* to *Cape Guardafui*, including the *Nieuveld Mountains, Drakenberg Mountains, Lupata Mountains, Kilimandjaro*, the highest African mountain known, 20,000 feet, is nearly under the equator.

(e) The *North-Eastern Ranges*, extending from *Cape Guardafui* to *Suez*, the chief of which are the *Mountains of Abyssinia*, 16,000 feet.

The greater portion of North Africa consists of one immense sandy plain, called the *Sahara*; and the late discoveries of *Livingstone, Baker, Speke, Grant, and Stanley*, prove that the central part of Africa is an elevated and well-watered table land, covered to a considerable extent with a chain of large lakes

RIVERS.

205

Africa is not well watered, but better than was formerly supposed. Its most important rivers are—

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contd.

The Nile, 4,000 miles, draining *Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia*, and the lake basins of *Central Africa*, running into the *Mediterranean Sea*.

The Niger, 3,000 miles, flowing into the *Gulf of Guinea*.

The Congo or Livingstone, rising in South Central Africa, is connected with a chain of lakes ranging south of those which feed the Nile.

The Senegal, Gambia, and Rio Grande, in *Senegambia*.

The Orange River, north of *Cape Colony*, running into the *Atlantic*.

The Zambesi and Limpopo, on the *East Coast*, flowing into the *Indian Ocean*.

The Yeou and Shari, flowing into *Lake Tchad*.

LAKES.

206

1. Africa contains many extensive lakes. The largest are—

Victoria Nyanza and Albert Nyanza, in *Central Africa*, sources of the *White Nile*; Dembea, in *Abyssinia*, source of the *Blue Nile*; Tanganyika, west of the *Lupata Mountains*; Nyassa, north of the *Zambesi Valley*, and Ngami, south of it; and Tchad, in *Soudan*.

The celebrated Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi River, recently discovered by Livingstone, are three-quarters of a mile wide, and 100 feet high. The *White Nile* contains the Ripon Falls, at the outlet of the *Victoria Nyanza*, and the Murchison Falls, before it enters the *Albert Nyanza*.

Tanganyika was recently discovered by Captain Burton, *Victoria Nyanza* by Captain Spoke, and *Albert Nyanza* by Sir Samuel Baker.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.

207

1. Africa is mostly situated in the Torrid Zone, and, as it contains no considerable salt water inlets, it is the hottest Continent in the world.

On the low coasts between the mountains and the sea, especially on the western side, around the Gulf of Guinea, the climate is extremely unhealthy, in consequence of the "malaria" or bad air rising from the mass of decayed vegetable matter existing in swampy districts, or brought down by the rivers; *Sierra Leone*, for instance, being called the "White Man's Grave." On the higher lands, the air is bracing, and the climate wholesome. *Egypt* and the *Sahara Desert* are rainless regions.

207

Contd.

H^{ot} burning winds blow from the *Sahara* northwards, across the *Mediterranean Sea* and over the southern countries of *Europe*, called the "*Scirocco*;" westwards over *Senegambia*, called the "*Harmattan*," which causes the skin to peel; and eastwards over *Egypt*, called the "*Khamseen*."

2. The **Soil** of Africa is very rich in well-watered districts, but a large portion consists of sandy deserts.

3. Africa abounds with **Wild Animals** of the most ferocious kind, as the lion, leopard, panther, hyæna, elephant, and rhinoceros. The crocodile and hippopotamus are found in the rivers. Gorillas, monkeys, and baboons inhabit the palm forests, and the ostrich is found in the deserts, where the camel is the domestic beast of burden. Many species of antelopes scour the open country.

4. The **Vegetation** in well watered districts is luxuriant; the baobab is found, and palms, vines, coffee-shrubs, sugar-canes, cotton-trees, and flax are abundant.

Many of our green-house plants and flowers, especially the heaths, clothe the surface of Southern Africa.

208

1. Africa is very deficient in useful minerals. Salt is widely diffused; coal is found in *Mozambique*; copper and iron in *Cape Colony*, *Soudan*, and *Algeria*; gold dust, in the beds of many rivers, and mixed with the sand of the *Sahara*. The diamond fields, near the upper course of the *Orange River*, have lately attracted many thousands of people.

PEOPLE, RACE, AND RELIGION.

2. The population of Africa has been roughly estimated at about 205 millions of the *Caucasian* and *Negro* races.

The *Caucasian* race occupies Northern Africa; various tribes of *Negroes* people the countries of the great table-land between the *Sahara Desert* and the *Zambesi River*; whilst Southern Africa, south of the *Zambesi River*, is peopled by *Kaffirs*, *Hottentots*, and *European Colonists*.

3. The *Caucasian* tribes of the North are chiefly **Mohammedans**, whilst the *Negroes* are **Idolaters**.

The *Egyptian Copts* and *Abyssinians* profess a low kind of Christianity.

COUNTRIES.

209

NORTHERN AFRICA.

Egypt	Cap. <i>Cairo</i>
Nubia	„ <i>Sennar</i>
Abyssinia	„ <i>Gondar</i>
Tripoli	„ <i>Tripoli</i>
Tunis	„ <i>Tunis</i>
Algeria ¹	„ <i>Algiers</i>
Morocco	„ <i>Morocco</i>
Soudan and Sahara	

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Cape Colony, including <i>Caffraria</i> , <i>Basutoland</i> , <i>East</i> and <i>West Griqualand</i> , and the <i>Transkei</i> districts	Cap.— <i>Cape Town</i> .
Natal	Cap. <i>Peter Maritzburg</i>

WESTERN AFRICA.

Senegambia
Upper and Lower Guinea
Land of the Hottentots

EASTERN AFRICA.

The Districts of—
<i>Sofala</i> <i>Mozambique</i>
<i>Zanzibar</i> <i>Ajan</i>

BARBARY STATES.

210

1. These extend along the coast from the *Atlantic Ocean* to *Egypt*, and consist of—

Morocco	Capital, <i>Morocco</i>	Tunis	Capital, <i>Tunis</i>
Algeria	„ <i>Algiers</i>	Tripoli	„ <i>Tripoli</i>

These States are bounded on the South by the Great Desert of Sahara, with which a considerable commerce is carried on in *gold dust*, *rum*, and *ivory*, by means of caravans. The chief routes are through *Ghadames*, *Mourzouk*, and *Tibesti* from Tripoli. As a rule, fertile strips of land lie between the Atlas Mountains and the coast, where much corn is produced; whilst the interior is sandy, and is covered to a considerable extent with date trees.

2. Morocco is governed by a very *despotic Emperor*; Algeria belongs to the *French*; and Tunis and Tripoli to the *Sultan of Turkey*, but only nominally.

EGYPT.

Area, 212,000 square miles. Population, $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

211

1. *Egypt*, an ancient Empire, celebrated in sacred history, is full of magnificent ruins—the remains of its former greatness. It is subject to Turkey; but the Pasha, whose office is hereditary, is almost independent of the Sultan. Egypt is virtually under British protection and rule, and British troops have been recently employed to restore peace to this disquieted country (1884). *Nubia*, and the tribes of *Central Africa*, in the districts of the Upper Nile, are nominally subject to the rule of Egypt.

¹ Belongs to France. Contains three French Departments—*Alger*, *Constantine*, and *Oran*.

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Contd.

An *armed expedition*, under the command of Sir Samuel Baker, the great Nile explorer, was sent into Central Africa by the Pasha, in the early part of 1873, to put down the slave traffic and to establish the authority of Egypt in those slave-trading regions. Egypt, in 1884, has withdrawn her control over the *Soudan* and district south of *Wady Halfa* (second cataract). Difficulties in connection with the withdrawal of troops have led to General Gordon's mission, and the employment of British soldiers under Lord Wolseley.

2. The chief physical feature of Egypt is the *Nile*, which drains the great system of lakes in Central Africa, and, by its annual overflow, fertilizes the valley through which it flows. The Nile valley produces large quantities of *corn, maize, rice, and cotton*, which are largely exported.
- 3 The chief Ports are *Alexandria* on the Mediterranean, and *Rosetta* and *Damietta* on the Delta of the Nile, *Port Said*, and *Suez*.

The Nile has two important tributaries meeting at *Khartoum*,—the *White Nile*, which flows from the lakes of Central Africa—and the *Blue Nile*, which drains lake *Dembea*, in Abyssinia. The *White Nile* flows from the *Victoria Nyanza* through the *Uganda* and *Chopi* country into the *Albert Nyanza*, having the *Ripon Falls*, *Karuna Falls*, and the *Murchison Falls* in its course. The *White Nile*, being fed by these great lakes, is never dry; but the *Blue Nile*, which causes the overflow by bringing down the water furnished by the melting of the snows on the *Abyssinian Mountains*, is, part of the year, only a dry water-course.

212

1. **NUBIA**, an immense desert of hot sand, rocks, and pebbles, exports *senna*. Its chief towns are *Senaar*, on the *Blue Nile*, and *Khartoum*, with a great caravan trade in *ivory, ostrich feathers, and leather*. *Massowah* is a port on the *Red Sea*.

2. **ABYSSINIA** is covered with lofty mountains and fertile valleys. It is divided into many petty states, and the people are low in both civilization and morality.

Gondar is the capital of *Amhara*, *Adowa* of *Tigre*, and *Ankobar* of *Shba*, three of the largest states.

3. **SAHARA**, a high rainless table-land, consists of an immense sandy or rocky plain, over which the *ostrich* wildly roams.

The most fertile district is *Fezzan*. There are many "*oases*" inhabited by *nomadic tribes*, and visited as resting places by caravans. The chief of these are *Bilma* and *Ghat*.

213

1. **SOUDAN**, or *Nigritia*, the country explored by *Mungo Park*, stretches across the continent from the *Atlantic* to *Nubia*, South of the *Sahara*, and consists of several *nomadic tribes* under *despotic chiefs*. It also embraces the districts through which the *Niger* flows and around *Lake Tchad*.

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Contd

The districts of Darfour and Kordofan were annexed in 1875, by the Government of Egypt; but they have now been abandoned.

The Soil is generally fertile excepting on the East side. Troops of elephants, giraffes, antelopes, and ostriches roam amidst the most luxuriant foliage, and white ants rear their habitations nine ft. high.

Large quantities of gold dust, ivory, and ostrich feathers are bartered by the natives for cotton goods, arms, beads, and hardware.

Sokatoe and Timbuctoo, near the Niger, and Kouka in Bornou, on Lake Tchad, are the chief towns.

2. **SENEGAMBIA** is an intensely hot district bordering the Atlantic, and watered by the rivers *Senegal* and *Gambia*. It has a fertile Soil and luxuriant vegetation.

Palm oil, *ivory*, and *gum* are exported. *Goree*, a fort and island near Cape Verde, and *St. Louis*, an island at the mouth of the Senegal, belong to the French. *Bathurst*, on an island at the mouth of the Gambia, is a British settlement.

UPPER GUINEA.

214

1. Upper Guinea is a large fertile tract of country, lying between the *Gulf of Guinea* and the *Kong Mountains*, consisting of—

Sierra Leone, capital—*Freestown*, an English settlement, established in 1787, for the suppression of the slave trade.

The Grain Coast, including *Liberia*, capital—*Monrovia*, a negro republic, founded in 1822 by some citizens of the United States, as an asylum for their emancipated slaves.

The Ivory Coast, so called from the quantity of tusks once exported. Chief town, *Lahu*.

The Gold Coast, so called because of the gold it exports. Chief town, *Cape Coast Castle* and *Elmina*, British settlements; *Accra* and *Assinie*.

The Slave Coast, chief town, *Whydah*, which was formerly the great slave mart. The most powerful native states are—

Ashantee, chief town, *Coomassie*.

Dahomey, „ *Abomey*.

Yoruba, capital—*Eyo*, and *Abbeokuta*, a mission station.

Benin, „ *Benin*, and *Lagos*, a British settlement.

2. *Ivory*, *palm oil*, *ostrich feathers*, *indigo*, *pepper*, &c., are exported. The British settlements consist chiefly of forts on the coast established to develop and protect commerce with the interior.

England's purchase of *Elmina* from the Dutch, in 1873, led to the Ashantee war.

215

1. **LOWER GUINEA**, situated South of Upper Guinea, consists of the districts of *Biafra*, *Loango*, *Congo*, *Angola*, and *Benguela*, occupied by various tribes of Negroes, who are in a very degraded condition, and are notorious as being actively engaged in the *slave trade*.

2. The *Portuguese* have possessions in *Angola*. Very little was known of the interior before the discoveries made by Dr. Livingstone. *Ivory* and *palm oil* are exported, and the *gorilla* is found there. The *Germans* have just hoisted their flag over *Angra Pequena*.

CAPE COLONY.

Area, 240,000 square miles. Population, 1½ million.

Capital—Cape Town.

216

1. A *British Possession*, taken from the *Dutch* in 1806. It extends southwards from the *Gariep* or *Orange River*, and is crossed by the *Nieuveland Mountains*.

Cape Colony includes *Basutoland*, *Griqualand West*, *Transkei*, *Griqualand East*.

2. Its *Population* is nearly a million and a quarter—about one third being *British settlers* and *Dutch boors*, the rest *Hottentots* and *Kaffirs*.

It has a beautiful *Climate*, and contains *fine pastures*, on which *sheep* and *cattle* are reared in large quantities. *Indigo*, *cotton*, *sugar*, and *coffee* are grown. It exports *hides*, *wool*, *ivory*, *copper*, and *wine*. *Cape Town*, *Graham's Town*, and *Port Elizabeth*, are the only important towns.

217

1. **NATAL**—capital, *Peter Maritzburg*, lies on the east side of the colony. It has a very healthy *Climate* and good *Soil*. *Sheep* and *cattle rearing* is important.

Natal has an area of 18,750 square miles, and a population of 400,000.

The *Orange River Free State* is an *Independent State*, separated from Natal by the *Drakenburg Mountains*. It was taken by the *British* in 1848, but abandoned to the *Dutch Boors* in 1854. North of this Republic is the *Transvaal Republic*, chiefly settled by *Dutch Boors*. *Zulu*, to some extent, is under *British protection*.

2. The *East Coast*, between Natal and *Abyssinia*, consists of the *Portuguese Settlements* of *Sofala* and *Mozambique*, washed by the *Mozambique Channel*, and the districts of *Zanzibar* and *Ajan*, north of these, slightly subject to the *Sultan of Muscat*.

Gold, *ivory*, *gum*, and *slaves* are sold to the traders for *cotton goods*, *fire-arms*, *beads*, *trinkets*, *hardware*, &c. The chief *Ports* are *Sofala*, *Mozambique*, *Zanzibar*, *Melinda*, and *Mogadore*.

America.

218 1. **America**, sometimes called the "*New World*," is the only continent situated in the Western Hemisphere; and is remarkable for its great length. It is *four times* the size of Europe, and is naturally divided into two large divisions—*North America* and *South America*.

2. **Size**:—Greatest Length, 9,000 miles; Breadth, 3,300 miles; **Area**, 15 million square miles; Population, roughly estimated at about 100 millions.

3. **BOUNDARIES**.—On the North:—By the *Arctic Ocean*. On the East:—By the *Atlantic Ocean*. On the West:—By the *Pacific Ocean*.

SEAS, STRAITS, &c.

219 1. There is a great similarity in the general outline of North and South America, but the coast of North America is much more indented than South. The chief **Openings** are—

2. **On the East**:—*Daffin's Bay*, *Hudson's Bay*, *Gulf of St. Lawrence*, *Fundy Bay*, *Gulf of Mexico*, *Caribbean Sea*, and the *Mouths of the Amazon* and *La Plata*, connected with the Atlantic Ocean.

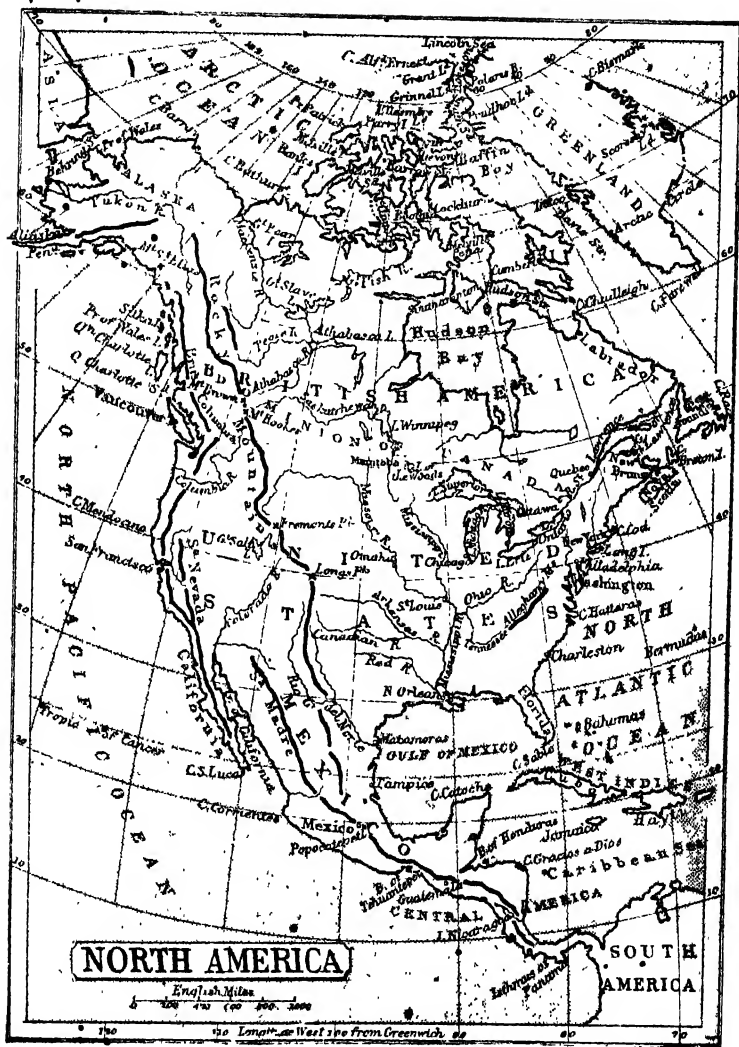
3. **On the West**:—*Panama Bay*, *Gulf of California*, *Queen Charlotte's Sound*, and *Behring's Sea*, connected with the Pacific Ocean.

4. The principal **Straits** are—*Davis' Straits*, entering *Baffin's Bay*; *Hudson's Straits*, entering *Hudson's Bay*; *Belle Isle*, between *Newfoundland* and *Labrador*; *Florida*, entering the *Gulf of Mexico*; *Magellan*, between *Patagonia* and *Tierra del Fuego*.

CAPES.

220 1. **On the North**:—*Barrow* (72° north) and *Bathurst*.

2. **On the East**:—*Farewell*, in *Greenland*; *Race*, in *Newfoundland*; *Cod*, *Hatteras*, and *Sable*, in the *United States*; *Catoche*, in *Mexico*; *Graciosa a Dios*, in *Guatemala*; *Roque* and *Branco* (34° 27' west), in *Brazil*.



220

Contd.

3. On the South:—Horn (56° south) and Froward, in *Patagonia*.
 4. On the West:—St. Lucas, in *California*; and Prince of Wales (168° west), in *Alaska*.

ISLANDS.

221

1. On the North:—The Polar Islands of *Greenland*, *Iceland*, *Cockburn*, *Melville*, *Grant Land*, *Baffin Land*, *Southampton Land*, &c., in the Arctic Ocean, forming a vast frozen and unfrequented chain.
 2. On the East:—*Newfoundland*, *Cape Breton Isle*, *Prince Edward's Island*, the *Bermudas*, the *West Indies*, *Joannes Island*, and the *Falkland Islands*, in the Atlantic Ocean.
 3. On the South:—*Tierra del Fuego*, and the *South Shetlands*, *South Orkneys*, *Graham's Land*, and *Trinity Island*, in the Atlantic Ocean.
 4. On the West:—The *Patagonian Archipelago*, *Juan Fernandez*, *Galapagos Islands*, *Vancouver Island*, *Prince of Wales Island*, and the *Aleutian Isles*, in the Pacific.

MOUNTAINS.

222

1. America contains the **Longest Mountain Ranges** in the world. A long chain in the west extends from the *north* of North America, to the extreme *south* of South America, under different names.
 2. The **Rocky Mountains**, highest points, **Mount Hooker** and **Mount Brown**, nearly 16,000 feet, in *British America*.
 3. The **Andes**, highest points, **Mount Sorata**, 25,400 feet; **Illimani**, 24,400 feet, in *Bolivia*; and **Chimborazo**, 21,400 feet, **Cotopaxi** and **Antisana**, 19,000 feet, in *Ecuador* and *Quito*.
 4. The **Mountains of Central America**, highest points, **Collima**, **Jorullo**, and **Popocatepetl**, 17,700 feet; **Agua**, 15,000 feet; and **Orizaba**, 17,400 feet. These are volcanoes.

223

The other important Ranges are—

- The **Cascade Mountains** and **Californian Range**, running near the Pacific Coast of North America, and parallel with the Rocky Mountains; highest point, **Mount St. Elias**, 18,000 feet.
 • The **Alleghanies**, with **Mount Washington**, 6,200 feet; and the **Ozark Mountains**, in the United States.

223

Contd.

The **Mountains of Guiana**, 8,300 feet; and the **Brazilian Mountains**, 8,000 feet.

Chimborazo, Antisana, Cotopaxi, Popocatepetl, and Mount St. Elias, are volcanic. The whole mountain chain of North and South America is volcanic, there being about thirty volcanoes in a state of activity.

RIVERS.

224

The **American Rivers** are the *longest* in the world. The largest are—

In **South America**:—**Amazon**, 4,700 miles, in Brazil, *running east*, the longest in the world; **Rio de la Plata**, 2,500 miles, in La Plata and Paraguay, *running south*; and the **Orinoco**, in Venezuela, and **Magdalena**, in New Granada, *running north*.

In **North America**:—**Mississippi**, 4,400 miles, with its tributaries *Missouri*, 3,100 miles, *Ohio* and *Tennessee*, and the **Rio del Norte**, in the United States, *running south*; **Mackenzie**, *running north* into the Arctic Ocean; **St. Lawrence**, in Canada; **Hudson**, Delaware, **Susquehanna**, and **Potomac**, in the United States, *flowing into the Atlantic Ocean*; **Frazer**, **Columbia**, and **Colorado**, west of the **Rocky Mountains**, *flowing into the Pacific Ocean*.

LAKES.

225

The **American Lakes** are the *largest* bodies of fresh water in the world. The most important are—

Superior, 30,000 square miles, **Huron**, 25,000 square miles, **Michigan**, 20,000 square miles, **Erie** and **Ontario**, in *Canada*, are all united, and their waters are discharged by the river *St. Lawrence*; **Lakes of the Wood** and **Winnipeg**, connected with *Hudson's Bay*; **Great Slave Lake** and **Great Bear Lake**, discharged by the *Mackenzie*; **Great Salt Lake**, in *Utah*; **Nicaragua**, in *Guatemala*; and **Titicaca**, in the *Andes*, at a height of 13,000 feet.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.

226

1. The **Climate** of the tropical regions of America is *hot*, and one half of the continent is within the

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Contd.

Torrid Zone, but the heat is less than in Africa, since it is greatly modified by the cool winds of the ocean. The countries North and South of the tropics have **hot Summers** and **cold Winters**.

As in all other tropical regions, there are but **Two Seasons**—the *wet* and *dry*; and a *torrid, temperate, or frigid* climate prevails, according to the elevation.

2. The **Soil of America**, in *cleared districts*, is very rich, being composed of decayed vegetable matter; but there are immense *forests, treeless prairies, and swampy plains*.

The "*Prairies*" are the *treeless* plains of North America; the "*Llanos*," the *dry* and *grassy* plains of the Orinoco; the "*Pampas*," the *dry* plains of the La Plata; the "*Selvas*," the *immense forest-plains* of the Amazon; and the "*Las Salinas*," a *large salt desert* in Bolivia.

227

1. The **Animals** of the Northern part of America resemble those of Europe, but those of the tropical regions are not found in the Old World.

2. America has the *bison* instead of the *buffalo*; the *peccary* instead of the *hog*; the *puma* instead of the *lion*; and the *jaguar* instead of the *tiger*.

3. **Toothless Animals**, such as the *sloth* and *armadillo*, belong to the New World; and its *monkeys* have *prehensile tails*, unlike those of the Old World.

4. **Birds of beautiful plumage**, such as *parrots, toucans, and humming birds* are plentiful; but those of *sweet song* are scarce. *Alligators* are found instead of *crocodiles*; *boa constrictors* and *rattle-snakes* dwell in the woods, and *turtles* and *bull-frogs* in the marshes.

228

1. **Vegetation** is *luxuriant* in many districts. The **Largest Forests** in the world are found on the banks of the *Amazon*, and in the upper valleys of the *St. Lawrence* and *Mississippi*.

The forests of the Amazon are so large, and the trees are so chained together by creeping plants, that monkeys can travel for hundred miles without touching the ground, and the underwood is so thick that the only pathway through them is by river.

Tropical America is covered with *palms*; climbing plants, such as the *passion flower*, are common, and so is the *cactus*, which sometimes stands sixty feet in height.

Fuchias, dahlias, and the large water lily came from America, as well as the *potato* and *tobacco plants*; but *sugar, cotton, coffee, wheat, and rice*, so largely grown and exported, were introduced by Europeans.

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Contd.

2. The Mineral Wealth of America is great; *precious stones* being especially abundant, as well as the more useful *metals*.

Diamonds and other precious stones are found in *Brazil*.

Gold, in *California* and *British Columbia*.

Silver, in *Mexico*, *Chili*, *Bolivia*, and *La Plata*.

Copper, in *Chili*, *Peru*, *Mexico*, *United States*, and *Cuba*.

Coal, in the *United States*, *New Brunswick*, *Nova Scotia*, *Vancouver Island*, and *Chili*.

Iron and Lead, in the *United States*, *Mexico*, and *Chili*.

Tin and Quicksilver, in *Peru*, *Mexico*, and *Chili*.

Petroleum or Rock Oil, in the mineral springs of the *United States* and *Canada*.

PEOPLE, RACE, AND RELIGION.

229

1. The Population of this great continent has been estimated at a little over 100 millions, and more than one-half of these are **Caucasians** of European descent, chiefly *Spanish*, *French*, *British*, and *German*.

The Indian, or native race, is generally diminishing, not now amounting to one-sixth of the whole population. The Negroes from Africa, formerly slaves, are now free; and the *Esquimaux*, in the extreme north, are probably Mongolians. Christianity is the Religion of the Caucasians and Negroes; but the Indians are Pagans.

DIVISIONS.

2.

IN NORTH AMERICA.

British North America.

Danish America.

The United States.

Mexico.

Central America.

The West Indies.

IN SOUTH AMERICA.

230

Venezuela Capital *Caracas*.

New Granada { Capital *Santa Fe de Bogota*.

Equador Capital *Quito*.

Gulana, Eng. French and Dutch.

Brazil .. Capital *Rio Janeiro*.

Peru .. " *Lima*.

Bolivia .. Capital *Chuguisaca*.

Chili .. " *Santiago*.

The Argentine } Capital

Confederation } *Buenos Ayres*.

Paraguay Capital *Asuncion*.

Uruguay " *Monte Video*.

Patagonia

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

231

1. British North America extends from the *Atlantic* to the *Pacific*, and from the *United States* to the *Arctic Ocean*. It consists of the *Dominion of Canada*, capital *Ottawa*, and *Newfoundland*, capital, *St. John's*.

2. The *Dominion of Canada*, founded in 1867, is larger than *Europe*, and consists of the *United Provinces* of—

Nova Scotia, with *Cape Breton Isle*; chief towns, *Halifax* and *Sydney*
New Brunswick; chief towns, *Frederickton*, *St. John*, and *Newcastle*
Prince Edward's Island; chief towns, *Charlotte Town* and *George Town*.

Quebec, or *Eastern Canada*; chief towns, *Quebec*, *Three Rivers*, and *Montreal*.

Ontario, or *Western Canada*; chief towns, *Ottawa*, *Toronto*, and *Kingston*.

British Columbia; capital, *New Westminster*.

With *Vancouver Island*; capital, *Victoria*.

Manitoba; capital, *Winnipeg*; chief forts, *York*, *Churchill*, *Resolution*, and *Chippewyan*.

North-West Territory; capital, *Regina*.

232

1. The Chief Physical Features of British America are the high *Rocky Mountains*, the eastern boundary of *British Columbia*; the rivers *St. Lawrence*, *Mackenzie*, *Churchill*, *Fraser*, *Saskatchewan*, and *Athabasca*; the lakes *Superior*, *Huron*, *Michigan*, *Erie*, and *Ontario*, discharged by the *St. Lawrence*, as well as *Winnipeg*, *Great Bear Lake*, *Great Slave Lake*, *Deer Lake*, and others.

2. Immense *Frozen Plains* and *Morasses*, covered with icy lakes, are in the extreme north, and south of this there are extensive pine forests and vast prairie grounds. There are also many districts of much fertility, which offer great advantages to agricultural emigrants.

3. Productions.—*Corn* is largely grown in *Canada*, *British Columbia*, and the *South Provinces*; *sugar* is made from the juice of the maple; *timber* is very plentiful; and the *Newfoundland* and other fisheries are very valuable. *Furs* are obtained from the northern hunting grounds, *Gold* is found in *Columbia*, and *copper* near *Lake Superior*.

4. Commerce.—Very considerable. The chief Exports of these Colonies are—*corn*, *flour*, *timber*, *fur*, *pot* and *pearl ash*, *fish* and *gold*. The largest Ports are—

Quebec, *Montreal*, and *Three Rivers*, in *Lower Canada*; *Kingston* and *Toronto*, on *Lake Ontario*, in *Upper Canada*; *St. John*, in *New Brunswick*; *Halifax*, in *Nova Scotia*; *Sydney*, on *Cape Breton Island*; and *St. John's*, in *Newfoundland*.

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Gull's School Series.

233

1. **DANISH AMERICA** consists of *Greenland* and *Iceland*.
2. *Greenland* has a most inhospitable climate, and consists, for the most part, of high rocks covered with perpetual snow and glaciers. *Julianshaab* is the chief town.
3. *Iceland* is a mountainous island, 200 miles from *Greenland*. The climate is severe. *Reikiavik* is the chief town.
The interior consists of volcanoes, boiling springs, glaciers, lava, and naked rocks, and is therefore uninhabited.
4. *Iceland* is chiefly noted for *Hecla*, its highest volcano, and its great geysers or boiling springs.

UNITED STATES.

Area, 3,000,000 square miles. Population, 52 millions.

Capital—Washington, on the *Potomac*.

234

1. A Federal Republic, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, south of the *British Possessions*, nearly as large as Europe. It consists of thirty-eight States, the Federal district of Columbia, and nine Territories.

This Republic is a splendid field for emigration, possessing many natural advantages, and East of the Rocky Mountains there are no barren heights to hinder husbandry. The surface is well watered by the *Mississippi*, *Missouri*, *Hudson*, *Delaware*, *Susquehanna*, East of the Rocky Mountains, and the *Columbia* and *Colorado* west of these. The Soil is generally rich, and the Climate salubrious. The *Alleghany Mountains* form the watershed between the tributaries of the *Mississippi* and the rivers flowing into the Atlantic.

2. **Productions.**—Coal and iron are very abundant, and gold is found in California. The cotton plant, sugar cane, rice, maize, and tobacco are cultivated in the Southern States; corn everywhere; flax in Kentucky. The manufacture of cotton, woollen, and iron goods is important and increasing; Lowell is the centre of the cotton trade, and Pittsburg of the iron. Chicago has an immense trade in bacon and grain, and St. Louis a great trade between the eastern and western states.

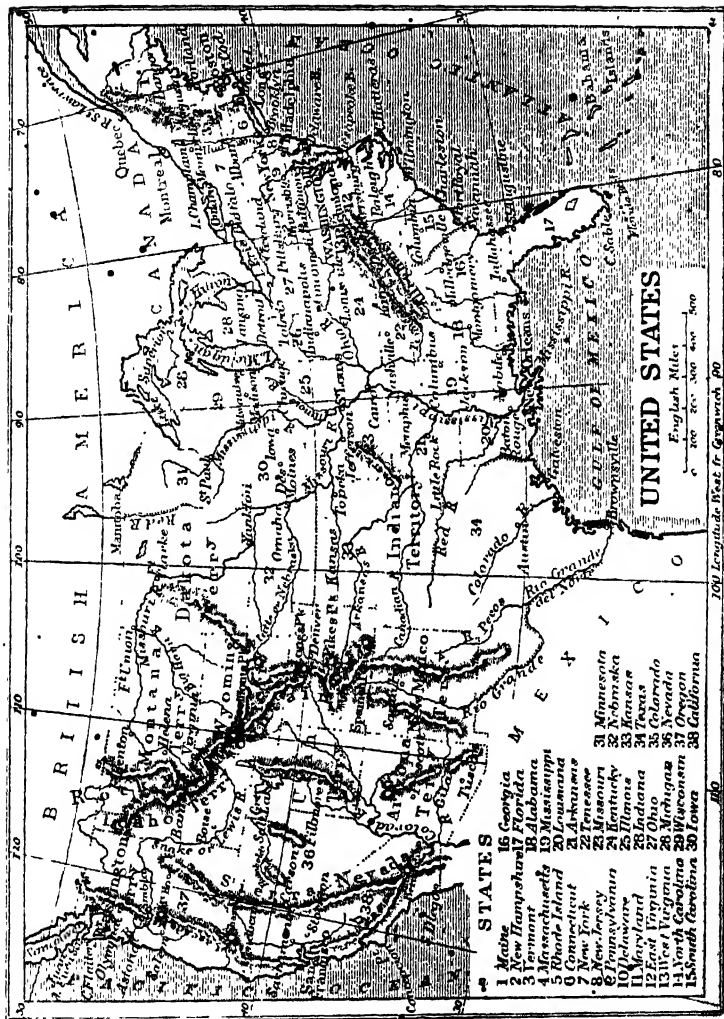
235

1. **Commerce.**—The second commercial nation in the world. Cotton, wheat, flour, maize, tobacco, sugar, rice, bacon, cheese, and timber are the chief exports. The largest Ports are:—

New York - - on the Hudson.
Boston - - in Massachusetts.
Philadelphia on the Delaware.
Charleston - - South Carolina.

New Orleans - on the Mississippi.
Baltimore - - on Chesapeake Bay.
Mobile - - - on the Alabama.
San Francisco - - in California.

2. The Territory of *Alaska* is a cold sterile tract in the N.W. of the continent, peopled very thinly by tribes of the *Esquimaux* and *Indians*. It was purchased from Russia by the United States in 1867. New Archangel, on *Sitka Island*, is the capital.



MEXICO.

Area 742,000 sq. m. Population 9½ millions.

236

1. **MEXICO**, capital—**Mexico**, is an unsettled country, containing about one million square miles; and is almost always in a state of insurrection, caused by the constant struggles between the *Federalists* and *Anti-Federalists*. Its Climate on the East coast is *hot* and *unhealthy*, but its high plains are very *salubrious*. The Soil is *fertile*.

2. **Productions**.—Its Minerals are valuable; *silver* being very abundant. *Coffee, sugar, indigo, cotton, and mahogany* are largely grown. *Silver, gold, copper, logwood, mahogany, hides, &c.*, are exported.

3. **Chief Ports**.—*Vera Cruz and Tampico*, on the Gulf of Mexico, and *Acapulco*, on the Pacific.

4. **CENTRAL AMERICA** consists of five unsettled *republics*, viz., **Guatemala**, **San Salvador**, **Honduras**, **Nicaragua**, and **Costa Rica**. Its *climate, productions, and exports* resemble those of Mexico. **Chief Ports**:—*Omoa and Truxillo*.

The Pacific is here connected with the Atlantic by means of a railway, 57 miles long, which runs across the Isthmus of Darien, from *Panama*, on the Pacific, to *Aspinwall*, on the Caribbean Sea, and forms a direct line of communication between the two oceans. A canal is in course of construction.

WEST INDIES.

237

1. The **WEST INDIES** are a collection of *mountainous* and *volcanic* islands, between North and South America, mostly under European rule. They consist of three groups:—The *Bahamas*, the *Greater Antilles*, and the *Lesser Antilles*. The chief Divisions are:—

British, the largest being—

Jamaica - - Capital— <i>Kingston</i> .	<i>Antigua</i> - - - Cap.— <i>St. John</i> .
Trinidad - - „ <i>Spanish Town</i> .	<i>The Bahamas</i> - „ <i>Nassau</i> .
Barbadoes - „ <i>Bridgetown</i> .	<i>The Bermudas</i> - „ <i>Hamilton</i> .

Spanish, consisting of—

Cuba - - - Cap.— <i>Havana</i> .	<i>Porto Rico</i> - - Cap.— <i>San Juan</i> .
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French, consisting of—

Guadeloupe Cap.— <i>Basse Terre</i> .	<i>Martinique</i> - - Cap.— <i>Port Royal</i> .
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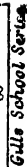
Independent, consisting of—

Hayti - - - - - Cap. <i>San Domingo</i> .

2. In addition to these, *Curaçao* and others belong to the Dutch; *Santa Cruz, &c.*, to the Danes; and *St. Bartholomew* to Sweden.

Commerce.—Very extensive. **Exports**.—*Coffee, sugar, cotton, rum, tobacco, oranges, lemons, mahogany*, and other woods. **Ports**.—English: *Kingston* and *Montego Bay*, in Jamaica; and *Nassau* in the Bahamas. Spanish: *Havana*, in Cuba. French: *Port Royal*, in Martinique.

British Possessions under the



238

1. **VENEZUELA, NEW GRANADA, and ECUADOR**, or the three Columbian Republics, each of which is independent.

The Climate of these states is hot, and there are found extensive grassy plains, called *llanos*, over which herds of horses and cattle wildly roam. The Exports are *coffee, cotton, tobacco, hides, tallow, &c.* Ports: *Cumana and Maracaybo*, in Venezuela, *Cartagena*, in New Granada, and *Guayaquil*, in Ecuador.

2. **GUIANA**, consisting of { *British Guiana, Cap.—Georgetown.*
 Dutch Guiana, „ Paramaribo.
 French Guiana, „ Cayenne.

The Climate near the coast is unhealthy. Its Soil is extremely fertile. *Coffee, sugar, cayenne pepper, nutmegs, &c.*, are exported. French Guiana is used by the French as a penal settlement.

BRAZIL.

Area, 3,283,000 sq. miles. Population, 10½ millions.

1. **Brazil**, an immense Empire, containing over three million square miles. The Climate is most delightful, being almost one perpetual summer, and its Soil is very fertile.

The North consists of vast forest plains called *Selvas*, and in the South are immense sandy plains called *Pampas*. It is very rich in mineral wealth; *gold and diamonds* being abundant.

2. Its Exports are *hides, horns, beef, cotton, sugar, coffee, tobacco, log-wood, india-rubber, mahogany*, and other timbers. Ports—*Rio Janeiro*, the capital, *Bahia* and *Pernambuco*.

239

1. **PERU**.—An unsettled Republic. It is very mountainous, and hardly any rain falls. The district between the Andes and coast is generally sandy and barren, that East of the Andes is a fertile plain.

The country is very rich in *gold, silver, copper, tin*, and *sulphure*, which are exported. *Dye woods, Peruvian bark, guano*, and *furs*, are also articles of export.

2. Chief Ports—*Callao*, the port of Lima, and *Truxillo*. *Lima*, its capital, seven miles from Callao, is connected with it by means of a railway.

3. **BOLIVIA** is a large Republic, the natural features and productions of which resemble those of Peru.

4. *Potosi* is famous for *silver mines*, and is 13,000 feet above the sea; and *Cobija*, is its only port. *Sucre* or *Chuquisaca* is the capital.

240

1. **CHILI** is a Republic, occupying a slope between the Andes and the Pacific. Little rain falls.

2. Chili is rich in *gold, silver*, and *copper*. Its Exports are *gold, silver, copper, hides, tallow, beef, guano, &c.* *Valparaiso*, its chief port, is situated about sixty miles from *Santiago*, the capital.

¹ Better known as *Demerara*.



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Contd.

3. **THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.**—A *Federal Republic*, containing several independent states, extending southwards from Bolivia and Brazil to Cape Horn. It consists chiefly of immense treeless plains called **pampas**, which abound with millions of horses, cattle, and sheep.

4. Its **Commerce** is very extensive. The chief **Exports** are *hides, wool, horses, salt beef and mutton, chinchilla* and other furs. *Buenos Ayres*, its capital, has a very extensive trade.

5. **PATAGONIA** embraces all the Southern portion of the continent, and on account of its *coldness and barrenness* is very little known. It contains no town.

241

1. **URUGUAY**, or *Banda Oriental*, and **PARAGUAY**.—Two independent Republics, between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, the natural features and productions of which are similar to those of the Argentine Confederation.

2. **Exports**—*Hides, tallow, wool, &c.* **Monte Vidco**, the capital of *Banda Oriental*, has a flourishing trade. **Asuncion**, the capital of Paraguay, is on the river Paraguay.

Oceania.

242

1. **Oceania** comprises all the islands in the *Pacific Ocean*, of which *Australia* is by far the largest. These islands are divided into *three sections*—**Malaysia**, in the *West*; **Australasia**, in the *South*; and **Polynesia**, in the *East*. They cover an area of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ million square miles, and they probably contain a population of nearly 40 millions.

2. **Race.**—The people are chiefly of the **Malay race**, in *Malaysia* and *Polynesia*. The **Bushmen** of *Australia* are often termed *Oceanic Negroes*.

British, French, and German Settlers are numerous in the *British Possessions*; **Dutch Settlers**, in the *Dutch Possessions*; and **Chinese Settlers**, in *Malaysia* and *Australia*.

3. **Religion.**—The *Malaysians* are chiefly *Mohammedans*; the *European settlers* are *Christians*; and the *Polynesians* and *Bushmen* are *Pagans*.

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1. **MALAYSIA.**—The Islands of Malaysia are mostly *volcanic*. They have generally a very *rich soil*, which produces all kinds of tropical fruits, and the vegetation is luxuriant. The animals either resemble those of Southern Asia or Australia.

Borneo is especially renowned for its *gold*; Banca, for its *tin*; Java, for its *sulphur*; and Labuan, for its *coal*.

2. The most important Islands are—

Borneo—cap., *Borneo*, belonging partly to the Dutch; celebrated for *gold, diamonds, iron, coal*, and other minerals

Sumatra—cap., *Padang*, an island covered with *dense forests*; also partly under Dutch rule.

Celebes—cap., *Macassar*, chiefly held by the Dutch, is noted for its *pearl fisheries*.

The Moluccas, or Spice Islands, chief town—*Ternate*, belonging to the Dutch, is renowned for its *nutmegs, spices*, and *cloves*.

The Philippines, Cap.—*Manilla*, on Luzon island, belonging to Spain, contain numerous *volcanoes*, and are especially subject to *earthquakes*; they export *tobacco, rice, Manila hemp*, and *sugar*.

Java, Cap.—*Batavia*, a very *volcanic* island, *populous* and *fertile*.

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1. **AUSTRALASIA.**—The chief Islands of this section of Oceania are:—

Australia, the largest island in the world.

Tasmania

New Zealand.

New Guinea.

Norfolk Island.

2. The Climate of these Islands is generally *salubrious* and *delightful*, but the native animal and vegetable productions are unlike those of any other part of the world. *Pouched animals* prevail, and the native trees are almost all *evergreens*. The mineral wealth is great.

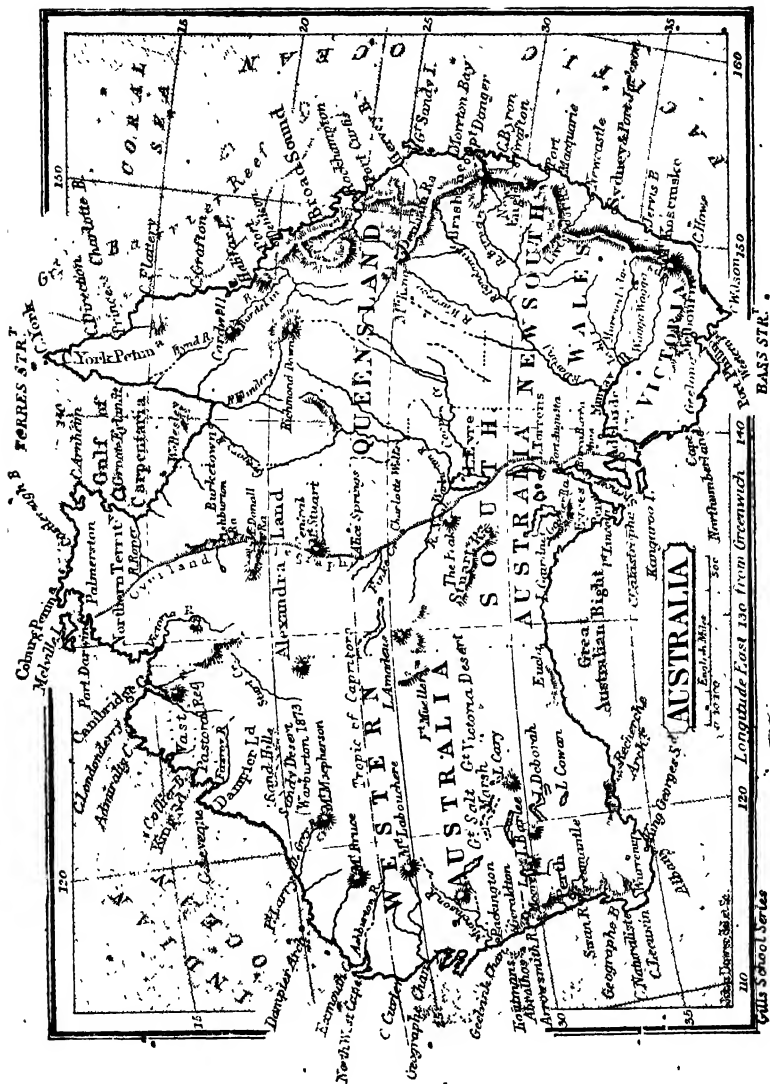
The kangaroo, wombat, dingo or wild dog, the *ornithorhynchus*, the black swan, and a sort of thrush called the *laughing jackass*, are peculiar to Australia.

3. *Gold, iron, copper, tin*, and *coal* are abundant. The gold mines of Victoria in Australia, and Otago in New Zealand, and the copper mines of Burra Burra in South Australia, being especially renowned.

4. **NEW GUINEA**, or *Papua*, is an immense island 1,200 miles long. The home of the *Bird of Paradise*. The southern part of the island has just been annexed by Great Britain, and the Germans are founding settlements in the northern part (1884).

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1. **AUSTRALIA** contains three million square miles, and about two-and-a-quarter millions of white people. Among the *physical features* of this large island-continent the *chief ranges* are the



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Liverpool Mountains, Blue Mountains, and Australian Alps, with *Kosciuszko*, 7,300 feet. The longest of its few Rivers is the *Murray*, 1,120 miles long. *Torrens*, *Eyre*, and *Gairdner* are its largest Lakes.

As far as we know of the central part of Australia, it is a vast low plain. The west is a high table-land.

2. Australia is divided into *Five British Colonies*:—New South Wales, West Australia, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland.

3. New South Wales, the oldest, founded in 1788. The people are engaged in rearing *sheep* and *cattle*, and exporting *wool*, *hides*, and *tallow*. The main objects of culture are *cotton*, *tobacco*, and *wheat*; but the *vine* comes to perfection here, and excellent *wine* is made. *Gold* is found on the table-lands, and *coal* in the basin of the Hunter River.

4. Chief Towns.—*Sydney*, the capital, on Port Jackson; *Newcastle* and *Maitland*, on the River Hunter, are engaged in the coal trade; *Paramatta* with manufacture of woollen-cloth; and *Grafton*, on the Clarence, in the midst of the gold-fields.

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1. West Australia is the largest and least important of the Australian colonies, although the oldest but one, for it was founded in 1829. This colony is rich in minerals, especially *copper* and *lead*, and in extensive forests of fine useful timber.

2. Chief Towns.—*Perth* the capital, is on the Swan River; *Freemantle* is the port of Perth; and *Albany* is a coaling station.

3. Victoria, the smallest, richest, and most populous of the five colonies, was founded in 1835. This colony sends to the mother country large supplies of *wool*, *tallow*, *hides*, and *skins*, as well as vast quantities of *gold*. It is also rich in *iron*, *tin*, and *coal*.

4. Chief Towns.—*Melbourne*, on the Yarra Yarra, exports much gold and wool; *Geelong* is also noted for its wool trade; and *Ballarat* is in the centre of a gold-digging region.

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1. South Australia, founded 1836, is noted for its *wheat* growing and rich *copper* mines. *Silver*, *lead*, *plumbago*, and *tin*, are also found.

2. Chief Towns.—*Adelaide*, the capital, is on Port Adelaide. *Koorinya* and *Kapunda* are important mining centres.

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3. **Queensland**, the youngest Australian Colony, was founded in 1859. Many of its inhabitants devote themselves to growing *cotton*, *wheat*, *arrowroot*, *sugar*, *coffee*, *tea*, and *tobacco*. Sheep-rearing and the exportation of wool to England, however, is the staple industry.

4. **Chief Towns**—*Brisbane*, the capital; *Ipswich*, on the River Brisbane, situated among rich coal-fields; and *Rockhampton*, a busy seaport near the gold-fields.

NEW ZEALAND.

Area 106,000 sq. m. Population, half a million white people

Capital—Wellington.

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1. **New Zealand** is 1,100 miles from Australia. It consists of Three Islands—*North Island* and *South Island* (separated by *Cook's Straits*), and *Stewart Island*. The Climate resembles that of England; the Soil is fertile: and coal and iron are abundant. The Natives, called *Maories*, about 40,000, are an intelligent race of men.

2. Ranges of high mountains run down the western sides of these islands, of which Mount Cook, 13,200 feet, in *South Island*, and Mount Egmont, 6,300 feet, in *North Island*, are the best known heights.

3. The Chief Rivers are the *Phemes* and *Waikato*, in *North Island*; and the *Clutha*, *Grey*, and *Waitaki*, in *South Island*.

The Principal Productions of New Zealand are *wool*, *flax*, *barley*, *oats*, and *wheat*, which are exported, as are *gold*, *iron*, *copper*, and *coal*.

4. **Chief Towns** in *North Island*:—*Wellington*, the capital, on the northern shore of *Cook's Strait*, and *Auckland*, the old capital, are important seaports. *New Plymouth*, at the foot of Mount Egmont, is in the centre of the native population.

5. In *South Island*:—*Dunedin*, at the head of *Otago Harbour*, *Lyttelton*, the port of *Christchurch*, and *Invercargill*, are the chief seaports.

6. **TASMANIA**, lately *Van Dieman's Land*, is an island about the size of Scotland. It is separated from Australia by *Bass Straits*, and was formerly used as a penal settlement. The island is remarkable for its *timber*, and it is very rich in *tin*.

7. **Hobart Town** is the capital, and *Launceston* is situated in a very fertile district.

8. **NORFOLK ISLAND**, east of Sydney, formerly a penal settlement, is now associated in government with New South Wales.

NEW ZEALAND.

English Miles
0 50 100 150

North Island
Auckland
Hamilton
Tauranga
Napier
Wellington
Christchurch
Dunedin
Invercargill

South Island
Christchurch
Dunedin
Invercargill

Pacific Ocean
Tasman Sea

South Pacific
North Pacific

Antarctic
Arctic

South America
North America

Europe
Asia

Australia
Oceania

Islands
Chatham Islands
Cook Islands
Fiji Islands
Tonga Islands
Vanuatu Islands
New Caledonia
French Polynesia
Samoa Islands
Tahiti
New Hebrides
New Guinea
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Vanuatu
Fiji
Tonga
Samoa
Tahiti
New Caledonia
French Polynesia
Cook Islands
Chatham Islands

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1. **POLYNESIA** means "*many islands*." This section of Oceania includes the numerous groups found to the East of Malaysia and Australasia. They are mostly of *volcanic* or *coral* origin, and many are surrounded by *coral reefs*. The *mountains* are covered with *verdure*, and the *valleys* with luxuriant foliage. The *bread-fruit tree* and *cocoa-palm* supply the indolent population of these islands with nourishing food, and the *hog* and *dog* are the only animals of importance found. The largest of the Polynesian Groups are—

Feejee Islands, to England.	
Marquesas Islands	} to France.
Gambier Islands	
New Caledonia	
Society Islands	
Caroline Islands, to Spain.	
Sandwich Islands.	
Marshall Islands.	

Ladrone Islands.
Friendly Islands.
Cook's Islands.
Austral Islands.
Low Archipelago
New Hebrides.
Navigator Islands.

2. The Sandwich Isles are the most important group. They have been much improved by American enterprise and settlements. *Hawaii* is the largest island, on which is situated *Mount Loa*, a celebrated volcano, 13,600 feet high. *Honolulu* is the capital of the group.

3. The Feejee Islands, about 800 miles north of New Zealand, consist of two large islands and above two hundred islets, possessing a delightful climate, a fertile soil, and producing *bananas*, *bread-fruit*, *arrowroot*, *sugar*, *coffee*, and *tobacco*. The population is about 200,000, and the natives are mostly Papuans, who, till recently, existed in the lowest depths of barbarism.

THE END.

